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No. 10

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of March 10, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	260	173	4
SENATE	65	35	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Hearings Underway	Reported 3/8/61	Debate Scheduled
Minimum Wage (S 895) (HR 3935)	Ordered Reported	Hearings Completed	
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 4970)		Hearings Underway	
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)			
Omnibus Housing			
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Hearings Underway
Permanent Unemployment Benefits			
Social Security Changes (HR 4571)			
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Debate Scheduled	
Sugar Act Extension (HR 3738)			
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61
Migrant Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Hearings Underway		Debate Underway
"Food for Peace" - PL 480			
Mutual Security			
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed	Reported 3/8/61	
Peace Corps			
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported by Subcommittee	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61
Judgeships (S 912) (HR 2226)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61
Civil Rights			
Tax Revision			
Highway Financing			
Water Pollution (S 861) (HR 4036)			
Mass Transportation (S 345)			
Airport Grants			
Regulatory Agency Reform			

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HOUSE PASSES FEED GRAINS BILL BY CLOSE MARGIN

The House March 9, by a 209-202 roll-call vote, passed without substantial amendments the Administration's emergency feed grains bill for 1961 (HR 4510).

Before passage, the House on a 196-214 roll-call vote rejected a motion by Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out Section 3. Section 3 permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to sell Government-owned stocks of surplus corn and grain sorghums in the open market at 17 percent below the support price. Most of the debate involved the effect of Section 3. (For voting, see chart p. 414)

The aim of the bill was to get farmers to reduce production of corn and grain sorghums, the feed grains most heavily in surplus. As of Jan. 31, the Commodity Credit Corp. owned or held under loan 2,981,558,000 bushels of feed grains, worth over \$4.3 billion. Over \$4 billion of the investment was in corn and grain sorghums.

HR 4510, as passed by the House, offered farmers incentives, in the form of cash payments or payments in kind from Government surplus stocks, to reduce acreage planted to corn and grain sorghums by up to 40 percent in 1961. As added inducements to farmer participation, the bill permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to raise price supports on corn and other feed grains above 65 percent of parity (the current support price), but made farmers who did not retire at least 20 percent of their corn and grain sorghums land ineligible for price supports on those two crops and on soybeans, and (at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture) on all other oilseed and feed grain crops (oats, barley, rye).

As a final inducement (Republicans charged it was actually coercion), the bill in Section 3 permitted Government sale on the market of corn and grain sorghums at as low as 17 percent below the support price. The release of such grain on the market was intended to drive the free market price down, if necessary to \$1 a bushel (instead of the \$1.20 support price for corn the Secretary of Agriculture said he would set for 1961), so that farmers who did not retire acreage would not be protected by a price support umbrella.

Democrats said that without Section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture could do nothing to prevent a non-complier from planting all the corn and grain sorghums he wanted and then selling it in the market for as much as farmers would receive who retired acreage. Their argument, summarized by Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) and Vice Chairman W.R. Poage (D Texas), was that without the threat implied in Section 3, not enough farmers would enter the acreage-reduction plan to make it work. (The Secretary of Agriculture had testified that participation by about 70 percent of the corn and grain sorghums producers was necessary if the plan was to reduce production by several hundred million bushels, raise farmer income by 8 percent or more and save the Government about \$500 million in the long run.)

Republicans, led by Agriculture Committee senior Republican Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa), said that the bill gave the Secretary of Agriculture unprecedented powers to fix both support and market prices. With power to set corn support prices at anything above 65 percent of parity (there was no upper limit in the bill), and to sell unlimited amounts of CCC-held stocks in the open market, the Secretary would in effect be the "czar" of the grain market, Hoeven argued, and would completely disrupt the normal free market. In effect, many Republicans argued, the feed grains plan meant rigid Government controls not only over production but also over marketing, and could spell the end of freedom for the farmer.

Republican Midwesterners, on the other hand, argued that the net effect of the bill might be to release a lot of cheap feed into the market; this in turn would mean an increase in the production of meat and poultry and dairy products, very possibly such a great increase that the price of meat would collapse, and ruin the meat producers.

Arguments for and against Section 3 reflected regional as well as ideological differences. Reps. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) and Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.), for example, both said they feared the effect of the plan would be to raise grain prices; in the feed-deficit East, they said, which bought its feed from the Midwest, this would mean higher costs in producing livestock, poultry and milk products, and higher prices to consumers.

Several Democrats also charged that the real opposition to the bill came from grain traders and grain storers whose profits might be reduced by a reduction in surpluses -- Cooley and Poage both mentioned this factor as did Paul C. Jones (D Mo.); but Republicans countered that many of these alleged profiteers were no more than farmer cooperatives. One Democrat -- Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.) -- indicated he thought many corn farmers preferred to leave the existing program in effect, under which a farmer could plant all he wanted and sell it all to the Government at \$1.06 a bushel (the current support price), rather than cut acreage.

Also subjects of debate were the provisions using average production in 1959-60 as the basis for compensatory payments and price supports in 1961. Under the bill, farmers were to receive cash payments for the first 20 percent acreage cutback, which was mandatory, equal to 50 percent of what they would have grown; and payments in kind on the second 20 percent acreage cutback (which was voluntary) equal to 60 percent of what they would have grown, in each case computing the latter on average yields in 1959-60; similarly, price supports on eligible acres in 1961 were to be paid only on average yields (based on 1959-60) on those acres. It was argued that farmers who had cut back on those acres for soil conservation practices in 1959-60 -- who had been "good farmers" and protected the soil -- would get less than farmers who had planted from fence to fence. A compromise was finally reached taking crop rotation into consideration.

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 348

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

March 9 -- Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) -- Prohibit growing of popcorn on acres diverted from corn and grain sorghums under the bill. Voice.

Neal Smith (D Iowa) -- In computing normal yields as the basis for price support payments and compensatory payments on retired acreage, permit the Secretary of Agriculture to take into account crop rotation practices, normal soil and topography, and to use, where available, certain records on yields for years before 1959-60. Voice.

Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.) -- Permit the Secretary of Agriculture to pay a farmer up to half his compensatory payments for retiring acreage at the time he signs up for acreage retirement. Voice.

Nelsen -- Exclude corn used for silage from the bill's coverage, so that it would not be necessary to retire acres producing silage corn. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 8 -- Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) -- Permit the Secretary of Agriculture to support corn prices at no more than 75 percent of parity in 1961. Teller vote, 103-165.

March 9 -- Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) -- Make price supports available on all corn or grain sorghums grown on eligible acres, not only on amounts not exceeding 1959-60 average yields on those acres. Standing vote, 53-61.

Latta -- Eliminate provision requiring farmers to participate in the corn and grain sorghums acreage reduction plan in order to remain eligible for price supports on soybeans or other oilseed crops. Voice vote.

Neal Smith (D Iowa) -- In computing average 1959-60 yields as the basis for price support payments and compensatory payments on retired acreage, permit the Secretary of Agriculture to take into account yields that were lower than normal because the farmer was practicing crop rotation. Standing, 61-71.

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- In computing normal yields as the basis for price support payments and compensatory payments on retired acreage, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to use a five-year (1955-60) average, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, instead of a two-year average (1959-60). Standing 80-84; teller, 113-138.

Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Take away the Secretary of Agriculture's power to require participation in the corn and grain sorghums acreage retirement plan as a condition of eligibility for price supports on other feed grains. Voice.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- Require the Secretary of Agriculture to make all compensatory payments on retired acres in kind, rather than permitting cash payments. Standing, 68-91.

Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) -- Strike out language permitting farmers to turn down compensatory payments for acreage retirement and instead plant the acres taken out of corn and grain sorghums to other crops that are not in surplus, not supported and not used primarily for livestock feed. Voice.

Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Strike out the whole bill and substitute a plan permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to sell Government-held surpluses of feed grains to farmers, at no more than one-third the market price, in exchange for acreage retirement. Voice.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Strike out language authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to obligate up to \$500 million in cash in advance of appropriations, and up

to any amount in negotiable certificates for payment in kind. Voice.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Make participation in the corn and grain sorghum acreage reduction plan a condition for receipt of price supports on cotton. Voice.

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- Permit farmers, who under a special cotton plan in 1959-60 cut back corn and grain sorghums acreage to plant more cotton, to receive credit for those acres (as if they had actually been planted to feed grains) in computation of their average 1959-60 corn and grain sorghums acreage. Voice.

Harold B. McSween (D La.) -- Strike Section 3, permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to sell Government-held stocks of corn and grain sorghums on the market at 17 percent below the 1961 support price. Teller, 132-163.

MERIWETHER CONFIRMATION

The Senate March 8, by a 67-18 roll-call vote, confirmed the nomination of Charles M. Meriwether of Alabama as a director of the Export-Import Bank. Voting for confirmation were 48 Democrats and 19 Republicans; against it, eight Democrats and 10 Republicans. A motion by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to recommit the nomination to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was rejected March 7 by an 18-66 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 413)

During the two-day debate, opponents led by Sens. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Javits said President Kennedy had been "badly advised" on the nomination and that Meriwether was unqualified because of his segregationist views, past political dealings with the Ku Klux Klan and lack of banking experience. Morse said he believed "the President owes an apology to every Jew...and every Negro in America for this appointment, because in my judgment an investigation would show that the nominee is a racist and anti-semitic." Javits said Meriwether "lacks the sensitivity to the public policy of the United States which he would need as a high Government official," and that his segregationist views would be a serious handicap in an office that dealt increasingly with non-white nations. Meriwether's supporters said he was being unjustly accused of "guilt by association."

Meriwether, Alabama's director of finance for the past two years, testified during Senate hearings he had not repudiated Ku Klux Klan support for Gov. John L. Patterson when he managed his gubernatorial campaign in 1958 because, "I asked for votes where I could find them." (Patterson was the first Southern Governor to support Mr. Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960.) Meriwether also said he was not in sympathy with the racist and anti-Semitic views expressed in the 1954 Senatorial campaign of Rear Adm. John Crommelin, whose unsuccessful 1950 campaign he had managed.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 2 approved the nomination by a 5-4 vote. (Weekly Report p. 349)

DEBATE -- March 7 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- He supported Meriwether because "I do not wish to brand with disgrace a man, who, I think, did make a mistake..."

Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) -- It was not a "strong appointment" but he found no evidence to oppose it.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- He was "disbursed" by some of Meriwether's testimony and would vote against confirmation.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- In his March 8 news conference President Kennedy said he was "confident" Meriwether would "do a good job." (See text p. 397)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1961

The House March 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate the Third Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961, ending June 30. The bill (HR 5188) appropriated \$803,506,119. The two earlier supplements for fiscal 1961 were passed in 1960.

Two amendments were added to the bill. The first appropriated \$29,990,000 for payments to school districts in impacted areas (principally those with federal installations). It was proposed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), who said the sum was needed to give the 3,850 school districts eligible for such aid the full amount to which they were entitled under existing legislation. The item had not been considered by the Appropriations Committee because the Budget Bureau had not completed consideration of the matter. President Kennedy in his education message asked Congress to revise existing formulas for aid to impacted areas and reduce the Federal Government's commitments. (Weekly Report p. 350)

Fogarty's amendment was accepted by a roll-call vote of 339-62. (For voting, see chart p. 414)

A committee amendment added to the bill \$22,500 for the widow of the late Rep. Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.). (Weekly Report p. 355)

BACKGROUND -- The Appropriations Committee, in reporting the bill (H Rept 52) March 3, recommended \$773,493,619, a cut of \$526,341,150 below budget requests. The largest reduction was taken by the Defense Department, which sought \$266.9 million for increased personnel costs. The Committee refused to appropriate any new money but authorized transfer of \$263.9 million from existing funds at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense.

The President's request for \$150 million for the Development Loan Fund was turned down by the Committee, which said that Congress twice had refused to appropriate additional amounts for the fund in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 166)

The Committee also rejected a request for \$12 million to carry out the Helium Act of 1960 but recommended \$25 million for the first payments to the states under the medical assistance program for the aged that was authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 332, 148)

In its report the Committee said \$648,500,000 of the total appropriated in the bill was to pay the cost of federal pay increases voted by Congress in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 240) Federal agencies had absorbed 26 percent of the pay increases, or \$231,800,000, according to Budget Bureau figures.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5188 as passed by the House:

Agriculture Department	\$105,317,000
Commerce Department	225,000
Health, Education, Welfare	106,289,000
Interior Department	13,395,000
Justice Department	2,535,000
Labor Department	6,758,000
Post Office Department	18,900,000
State Department	11,762,000
Treasury Department	1,561,000
Independent Offices	133,264,650
President's special international program	1,732,000

Judiciary	\$ 401,200
Legislative Branch	277,500
Miscellaneous agencies, pay costs	401,088,769
TOTAL	\$803,506,119

In addition, the bill authorized the Secretary of Defense to transfer \$263,900,000, under the terms of the Emergency Fund, for personnel costs.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 7 -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- Appropriate \$29,990,000 for payments to schools in federally impacted areas. Standing vote, 145-49; roll call, 339-62.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 7 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete \$22,000 appropriation for State Department representation (entertainment) allowances in 17 newly created posts in Africa. Voice vote.

Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Delete \$2,500 appropriated for a medal for poet Robert Frost. Voice.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

The Senate March 3 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 912) to create 10 additional circuit court judgeships and 63 additional district court judgeships. Floor amendments added one circuit court judgeship and three district court judgeships to the nine circuit and 60 district judgeships recommended by the Judiciary Committee. President Kennedy had requested nine circuit court judgeships and 50 district court judgeships. (Weekly Report p. 345).

Passage followed debate in which Republicans charged that S 912 was being rushed through the Senate to allow Democrats to use the patronage the bill gave them as soon as possible. A motion by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to postpone consideration of the bill until after the March 14 meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States was rejected by a 9-13 standing vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

March 2 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Establish an additional district court judgeship in both the Northern and Southern Indiana Districts. Voice vote.

March 3 -- Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Add one circuit court judgeship in the 3rd circuit. Voice.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Establish an additional district judgeship in the District of Vermont. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Make permanent a temporary district judgeship in the District of Utah. Voice.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Provide that one of the two additional judgeships created by S 912 in the Northern District of Ohio be made temporary. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 3 -- Dirksen -- Action should be postponed until two days after the March 14 meeting of the Judicial Conference because its recommendations "might become the basis for offering of a substitute."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- S 912 "represents the wishes of the Judicial Conference."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "The present urgency for action...smacks strongly of patronage politics. The defeat in the Committee on the Judiciary of my motion to hold two days of hearings on the judgeship bill represented, in my opinion, a disservice to the bar, to the people, and to the Senate itself."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "The net effect of this will be to increase the malignant influence and tyrannical power of the present Supreme Court."

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. **ACTION** -- March 8 reported an amended bill (S 1 - S Rept 61) establishing an area redevelopment program for aid to depressed areas. The Committee March 6 approved the bill by voice vote. The Committee's Production and Stabilization Subcommittee March 2 had approved and reported the bill to the full Committee. (Weekly Report p. 348)

S 1, as sent to the Senate floor:

Administration -- Established within the Commerce Department, but with an Administrator directly responsible to the President, an Area Redevelopment Administration to be assisted by an Area Redevelopment Advisory Board composed of the heads of Government agencies with functions related to area redevelopment and headed by the Secretary of Commerce, and a Citizens' National Public Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Eligibility Criteria -- Directed the Area Redevelopment Administrator to designate as "redevelopment areas" those industrial areas where the current rate of unemployment is at least six percent of the working force and where the past average annual unemployment rate has been over six percent and (a) at least 50 percent above the national average for three of the preceding four calendar years; or (b) at least 75 percent above the national average for two of the preceding three years; or (c) at least 100 percent above the national average for one of the preceding two years. (These criteria are identical to those by which the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, classifies areas of "substantial and persistent" labor surplus.) The Administrator may designate other redevelopment areas on the basis of unemployment standards "generally comparable" to those set forth above. The Administrator must give special consideration for designation as redevelopment areas to those industrial areas which meet the standards of unemployment set forth above and also have been determined by the President to be adversely affected by reduction of trade barriers under the Trade Agreements Extension Act.

Rural Areas -- Directed the Administrator to designate as redevelopment areas those rural areas (including Indian reservations) "which he determines are among the highest in numbers and percentages of low-income families, and in which there exists a condition of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment." The Administrator must publish detailed standards governing the selection of rural redevelopment areas. The areas selected must be distributed as widely among the states as feasible.

Loan Funds -- Authorized the Administrator to borrow \$200 million from the Treasury to set up two revolving loan funds of \$100 million each, one for industrial redevelopment and the other for rural redevelopment; with loans to be made to governmental or private applicants for the purchase or development of land or facilities (including machinery and equipment) "in cases of demonstrated need", for construction of new factory buildings and for improvement of existing industrial

facilities but not for working capital and specifically not for plant relocation or establishment of a new branch of an existing firm unless the new branch would "not substantially decrease employment" in the original area.

Federal Participation -- Specified that maximum federal participation in a project must not exceed 65 percent of its cost, that minimum state or location participation must be 10 percent and minimum private participation 5 percent; that to be eligible for a federal loan, the relief provided from unemployment or underemployment must be more than temporary; and that the loans must be repaid within 25 years and must bear an interest rate one-half of 1 percent above the average interest rate paid by the Treasury on loans of comparable maturities at the time the redevelopment loan is made.

Public Facility Loans -- Authorized the Administrator to borrow from the Treasury an additional \$100 million from which 40-year loans would be made for the construction and improvement of public facilities within industrial or rural redevelopment areas, specifying that the federal participation in such projects must not exceed 65 percent of the cost of each, that the minimum state or local participation be 10 percent.

Public Facility Grants -- Authorized appropriations for grants of \$75 million for public facilities in redevelopment areas which could not afford to repay federal loans.

Technical Assistance -- Authorized annual appropriations of \$4.5 million for technical assistance to redevelopment areas.

Vocational Training -- Authorized the Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare to set up vocational training programs for unemployed workers in redevelopment areas. Authorized annual appropriations of \$4.5 million for vocational retraining, with the funds to be divided between rural and industrial redevelopment areas.

Subsistence Payments -- Authorized annual appropriations of \$10 million for subsistence payments to workers being trained for new jobs.

The bill also:

• Stipulated that workers on redevelopment projects be covered by federal wage and hour laws.

• Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to make urban renewal funds available for blighted area commercial or industrial development (existing legislation restricts use of these funds to residential areas), and amended the 1954 Housing Act to authorize planning grants to cities in redevelopment areas.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Before approving the bill, the full Committee March 6:

- Approved by 8-7 record vote a motion by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to place the Area Redevelopment Administration within the Commerce Department but with an Administrator directly responsible to the President. In favor: Democrats Sparkman (Ala.), Douglas, Clark (Pa.), Proxmire (Wis.), Williams (N.J.), Muskie (Maine), Long (Mo.) and Neuberger (Ore.); voting against: Sens.

Blakley (D Texas), Capehart (R Ind.), Bennett (R Utah), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.), Javits (R N.Y.) and Robertson (D Va.). The Douglas motion represented a compromise between the original provision of S 1, creating a completely independent agency, and the Administration's recommendation for administration under control of the Commerce Department. In Subcommittee voting March 2 a Robertson motion to accept the Administration's recommendation for Commerce Department control had been defeated by a 4-5 vote.

- Rejected by a 5-10 vote a motion by Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) to channel funds for the three \$100 revolving loan funds through regular Congressional appropriations rather than allow direct Treasury financing. Voting in favor of the motion: Sens. Blakley, Bennett, Bush, Beall, and Robertson; voting against: Sens. Sparkman, Douglas, Clark, Proxmire, Williams, Muskie, Long, Neuberger, Javits and Capehart. The Subcommittee had rejected a similar Robertson motion by a 3-5 vote.

- Rejected by a 3-10 vote a motion by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to strike the clause of the bill authorizing area redevelopment loans for equipment and machinery.

- Rejected by a 3-11 vote a motion by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) to restrict the definition of redevelopment areas eligible for assistance under the bill.

- Approved by voice vote a motion by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) to require that the Administrator publish detailed standards which non-urban regions must meet in order to be classified as rural redevelopment areas eligible for aid under the bill.

- Approved by voice vote a motion by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) that rural areas selected for aid be distributed, to the extent feasible, among the states.

- Rejected by voice vote a motion to reduce the rural loan fund from \$100 million to \$50 million, and another motion to eliminate the rural loan fund.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On President Eisenhower's final Economic Report and subsequent economic messages from President Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 266) Testimony:

March 6 -- Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers Walter W. Heller and Council members Kermit Gordon and James Tobin presented a 56-page report on the economic outlook. The report said a resumption of business buying to replace inventories was unlikely during the first half of 1961, and said a substantial reversal of the current recession could take place only after the mid-year. It said that then such a reversal would be "only the beginning, not the end of the task of restoring momentum to the American economy." The report said the "real challenge" of U.S. economic policy lay in closing an estimated \$50 billion gap in 1961 between production and potential output, not merely in reversing the current economic decline.

The report said the gap could best be closed through federal stimulatory policies such as reducing the cost of long-term credit, lowering mortgage rates, continuing the upward trend in federal purchases and increasing consumer spending through Government income-maintenance programs. Dr. Heller said such policies would be non-inflationary at the current time.

He said that if unemployment increased from the current level of 6.6 percent to seven percent by the end of 1961, the Government should consider expanding federal housing programs, speeding up federal construction and temporarily reducing withholding taxes. He said a 4 percent unemployment rate would bring both a "high level of output and price stability," but there was "a certain level below which we probably cannot push unemployment without running into inflationary pressures."

March 7 -- Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon said the Administration expected the beginning of a business upturn by April 1961. He said the budget deficit for fiscal 1961 was currently estimated at \$1.5 billion and the Kennedy Administration might also incur "a reasonable budget deficit for a limited period of time without running the risk of inflation".

Dillon said the Administration hoped to correct the U.S. balance of payments deficit "sometime during calendar 1963". He said reaction abroad to the President's "vigorous and determined" policies had already led to a "decided slackening" in the gold outflow. He said the Administration planned to limit proposals for permanent tax reform in the first session of the 87th Congress to possible tightening of a few tax loopholes and a request for tax incentives to stimulate business investment and plant and equipment modernization. He said major tax reforms would be proposed in January 1962.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin Jr. said "structural" unemployment had become persistent "even in periods of unprecedented general prosperity." He said attempts to abolish structural unemployment by "massive" federal fiscal stimulatory policies would create "serious new problems of inflationary character at a time when consumer prices are already at a record high." To counter structural unemployment Martin recommended: tax incentives for business investment, revision of pension plans to eliminate penalties on employees moving to new jobs, retraining of workers, and cooperative efforts between management and labor.

Martin said he believed the Federal Reserve Board's mid-February decision to cooperate with the Administration by buying long-term Government securities on the open market in an attempt to lower long-term interest rates and prop up short-term rates might have "some success".

Committee Changes

The House March 6 named Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.) to the Appropriations Committee, Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D Wash.) to the Education and Labor Committee, Rep. M. Blaine Peterson (D Utah) to the Judiciary Committee and G. Elliott Hagan (D Ga.) to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mrs. Hansen the same day resigned as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and Peterson and Alford resigned from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) March 7 resigned as a member of the Select Small Business Committee and Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) was named to fill the vacancy.

Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli (R Pa.) March 8 was named to the Ways and Means Committee.

OECD TREATY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- March 8 reported (Exec Rept 1) a resolution approving ratification of a convention (Exec E, 87th Congress, 1st Session) creating the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as the successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. (Weekly Report p. 265)

As approved March 7, by a 16-0 vote with Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) abstaining, the Committee's resolution included qualifying language that reflected the concern of members regarding the legal effect of the convention on the respective powers of the President and Congress, particularly in the field of trade and tariffs. Administration officials had stressed during the hearings that the U.S. commitment to the OECD would neither add to nor detract from these powers, but the Committee twice called them back -- March 1 and 6 -- for further questioning in executive session. In recounting the questions posed and answers supplied, the Committee's report clearly took into account indications that the convention might fail of a two-thirds vote of approval by the Senate without these assurances.

As reported, the resolution contained language specifying that it was "the intent of the Senate that nothing in the convention, or the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification thereof, confers any power on the Executive to bind the United States in substantive matters beyond what the Executive now has, or to bind the United States without compliance with applicable procedures imposed by domestic law, or confers any power on the Congress to take action in fields previously beyond the authority of Congress, or limits Congress in the exercise of any power it now has."

This language was acceptable to the State Department, and was characterized as an "interpretation" fully in keeping with the terms of the convention, rather than a "reservation" which might have made for trouble in securing ratification by the other signatories.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- March 9 approved, by a 19-12 vote, an amended minimum wage bill (HR 3935) providing for an increase in the \$1 hourly minimum to \$1.25, beginning with a rise to \$1.15 four months after enactment and with an automatic increase to \$1.25 two years later. The bill also extended coverage to about 4.3 million more workers, in line with Administration proposals for extension of coverage. (Weekly Report p. 215)

GOP Rep. Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) voted with 18 Democrats in favor of the bill and Democratic Rep. Phil M. Landrum (Ga.) joined 11 Republicans in opposing it. The Administration had asked for an increase from \$1 to \$1.15 the first year, to \$1.20 the second year and to \$1.25 thereafter. The Committee's Special Labor Subcommittee Feb. 28 approved amendments calling for an increase from \$1.15 the first year to \$1.25 in the second year and thereafter. The Committee left unchanged Administration recommendations to extend increases to newly covered workers through a four-year process. (Weekly Report p. 347)

The Committee voted 18-13 to reject an amendment by Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), which it March 7 had approved 15-11, to extend coverage to some 400,000 hotel, motel and restaurant workers not included in the Administration bill. The Committee also

rejected a Subcommittee amendment to include all chain-operated service stations regardless of yearly gross.

SENATE HEARINGS

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee Feb. 28-March 6 held hearings on various minimum wage proposals (S 256, 879, 895). In March 1 testimony, Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said the Administration bill (S 895) designed "to permit employers to adjust gradually to the provisions." The bill was opposed by spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Retail Furniture Assn., National Assn. of Retail Grocers, National Retail Farm Equipment Assn., and National Automobile Dealers Assn.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO spokesman, March 2 said he was a "reluctant critic" of the Administration proposal and called for an immediate increase to \$1.25, an immediate 40-hour work week for those newly covered and greater overall coverage. In March 3 testimony, Mrs. Mary D. Keyserling of the National Consumers League also advocated an immediate increase to \$1.25 and greater coverage.

The bill was opposed by spokesmen for: National Assn. of Manufacturers, National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn., National Retail Lumber Dealers, Associated Retail Bakers of America, American Retail Federation, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Conference of American Small Business Organizations, National Retail Merchants Assn., American Institute of Laundering, and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

Exemptions from the bill were requested by spokesmen for: Bluefield Sanitarium, W.Va., American Merchant Marine Institute, National Fisheries Institute, National Oil Jobbers Council and National Assn. of Broadcasters.

FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 6 reported a bill (HR 5189 -- H Rept 58) to exempt foreign central banks of issue from the 30 percent federal tax on interest derived from holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds and other obligations.

The Committee said most such banks already were exempt, but the Internal Revenue Service in 1946 ruled that the exemption applied only to foreign central banks wholly owned by a foreign government, and not to foreign central banks organized as separate corporations. The aim of the bill was to exempt all foreign central banks. The exemption under HR 5189, however, was not intended to apply to any holdings of the foreign central bank used for commercial purposes, but only to holdings used for the central banking function.

The Committee said the change in the law, requested by President Kennedy Feb. 24, would improve the gold position of the U.S. Government. The change, it said, would encourage foreign central banks to invest in U.S. securities rather than dollar assets which might be converted to gold. HR 5189 originally was introduced by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) as the second part of a two-part bill (HR 5076) to help ease the drain on U.S. gold reserves; however, after objections from foreign nations caused the Administration to reconsider the section reducing the tourist duty-free limit from \$500 to \$100 the foreign central bank bill was introduced and reported separately. (Weekly Report p. 349; text p. 401)

MSTS PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On alleged bribery and conflict of interest between civilian employees of the Military Sea Transportation Service and ship repair contractors doing business with MSTS at its Brooklyn, N.Y., base. (Weekly Report p. 75)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Sigmund J. Pehel, a Brooklyn ship repair contractor and head of Pehel Industries, invoked the Fifth Amendment 39 times during a morning meeting of the Subcommittee, refusing to answer questions concerning Pehel Industries' business with the Navy, and alleged gifts given to employees of MSTS at the Brooklyn Naval Base.

Jack Balaban, a Subcommittee investigator-accountant, said that between 1953 and 1958 the firm of Pehel Industries had received ship repair contracts totaling \$6,164,950.72 from both the Military Sea Transportation Service and the Navy. Balaban introduced figures, copied from the Pehel Industries books, totaling \$146,316.34, that Balaban said represented gifts purportedly given mainly to MSTS personnel between 1953 and 1960. He said that a former accountant of the Pehel Industries, Leonard Harris, had told him that he gave a \$3,000 check to an employee of the Internal Revenue Service.

Leonard Harris refused to answer any questions about the alleged payment to an IRS employee. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said "this check actually was used in connection with an income tax problem" Pehel or his company had. McClellan also produced what he described as documentary evidence that a tax dispute between Pehel Industries and the Internal Revenue Service was settled Dec. 19, 1957, and said this date of settlement was three days after Harris allegedly received the check from Pehel Industries. McClellan said the check had been listed on the firms books as payment of fees to Harris and also as payment for "Christmas expenses."

Feb. 22 -- Donald O'Donnell, Subcommittee counsel, said Pehel, while still head of Pehel Industries, created a new firm, Metro Marine Industries, Inc. O'Donnell said this firm was to pay \$60,000 of Pehel Industries debts.

Henry T. Wood, director of the Special Type Vessel Section at the Military Sea Transportation Service, Brooklyn, N.Y., said he loaned Pehel \$3,500 in 1960 and was never repaid. Wood said that Pehel wanted the loan to pay off "rent and other attachments" in liquidating his firm and "I thought his story was sound". Wood said he did not know about the new firm. Wood said, however, that a few weeks after he made the loan to Pehel Wood's daughter went to work for Metro Marine Industries.

Pehel invoked the 5th amendment when asked if the Wood loan was for an interest in Metro Marine Industries.

Feb. 28 -- Ralph Masters, former vice president of Pehel Industries, refused to answer questions about the \$3,000 check which was issued by Pehel Industries on Dec. 16, 1957, over the signatures of Pehel and Masters. Masters said he was unemployed and had no connection with Metro Marine Industries, alleged successor to Pehel Industries. McClellan said Masters had taken more than \$19,000 in "kickbacks" from subcontractors while working for the Projects Construction Co. of Brooklyn before going to work with Pehel Industries. Masters refused to describe the payments as kickbacks but said he accepted money under an assumed name to conceal the payments from his employer.

Mrs. Rose Bloomfield, head of the Bloomfield Ticket Service, Inc., said that ledger sheets she gave to the Subcommittee in response to a subpoena were not the original ledgers. She said she had no idea why they were not.

Sam Rockfeld, office manager of Bloomfield Ticket Service Inc., said he was surprised to learn that the ledgers were not the originals. McClellan said the original ledgers showed names of MSTS personnel that received theatre tickets, through the Bloomfield Ticket Service, from Monti-Marine Inc., a Brooklyn ship repair contractor.

Joseph Fawls, assistant treasurer of Monti-Marine, said he always destroyed the lists of names as fast as he paid the bills. He said he kept only the receipt stub which shows only the amount paid to Bloomfield Ticket Service. Fawls said the lists were not destroyed after they had been subpoenaed.

Charles L. Montanti, president of the ship repair firm, said there was no attempt to conceal evidence.

Paul Kamerick, Subcommittee lawyer-investigator, said he had removed copies of received theatre ticket bills on Bloomfield bill heads from Monti-Marine files while he was examining a folder full of receipts which listed those who got tickets. He said he left the rest of the receipts in the folder, but when the folder was turned over to the committee the receipts were gone.

William Rahenkamp, General Superintendent of the Arnessen Electric Co. of Brooklyn, said his firm had found substandard repair methods had been used by other firms and these repairs had been approved by MSTS inspectors. He said his firm had repaired motor armatures on MSTS ships that other companies had improperly repaired.

C. Murray Gold, Subcommittee investigator, said the Chief of Naval Operations Feb. 25, 1954 had ordered MSTS commands to destroy "copies of" job order files and related papers two years after the date of completion, and that this was interpreted by employees to mean destruction of all papers. Gold said that in 1958 the order was amended to exclude certain documents from destruction, but he said civilian employees of MSTS kept destroying ship repair documents. McClellan said he would call officials of MSTS and the Navy Bureau of Ships to explain what did happen.

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

The House Rules Committee March 6 tabled a group of 10 resolutions and bills that proposed establishing a joint Congressional committee to make continuing studies of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and related services.

Committee action followed March 1-2 hearings during which Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) of the House Armed Services Central Intelligence Agency Special Subcommittee said his group met regularly with CIA director Allen W. Dulles and received "full and current reports." Kilday said, "you can't conduct spy operations and tell Congress everything." Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), sponsor of one of the resolutions (H Con Res 3), said "many unfortunate incidents involving the security and prestige of the United States might have been avoided" if there had been some Congressional review.

The 1960 U-2 crisis had brought some Congressional criticism of secrecy surrounding CIA work, but no effort was made to revive at that time earlier proposals for a watchdog committee. (1960 Almanac p. 714)

PRESIDENT SENDS HOUSING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Kennedy March 9 sent to Congress a special 10-point message on housing and community development (For text, see p. 402).

The message stressed the need to: help cities fight the "blight and decay" resulting from the movement of middle and upper-income families to the suburbs; facilitate more orderly suburban expansion; revitalize the home construction industry; and provide easier housing credit for moderate-income and low-income families.

Following are the President's requests, with details provided by Administration aides:

- **MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES** -- Extension of the Federal Housing Authority's no-down payment, 40-year mortgage program, which currently is available only to families displaced by Government action, to any family for a temporary, experimental period of 12-18 months. (Housing and Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver said the period would be 12-18 months and would apply to homes costing less than \$13,000 to \$13,500.) The FHA would seek several new financing features "to make these mortgages more attractive to private investors," the message said.

- A new program of long-term, low-interest loans to cooperatives, non-profit associations, limited dividend corporations and local housing authorities for the construction of low rent and cooperative housing units, with loans to be made from the special assistance fund of the Federal National Mortgage Assn., which the President would ask Congress to increase by about \$500 million. (The fund, which is used at the discretion of the President, currently is worth about \$950 million.)

- **LOW-INCOME FAMILIES** -- Construction of 100,000 additional low-rent units with money authorized under the Housing Act of 1949 but never spent. (About \$79 million was left from the \$336 million authorized in 1949); removal of the unit-volume limitation which has governed the use of the original authorization so as to permit the construction of the proposed new 100,000 units as soon as possible. (Weaver said it probably would take three years to complete the program.)

- **HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY** -- An increase in the direct loan authorization for elderly housing from \$50 million to \$100 million. (Of the current authorization of \$50 million, only about \$20 million has actually been borrowed by church, fraternal and other non-profit organizations to finance housing units for the aged, but with certain administrative and technical changes in the elderly housing program, loan applications would be increased, aides said.)

The message said the President had directed HHFA to earmark 50,000 of the 100,000 low-rent public housing units requested above specifically for elderly persons and families. Because of special facilities in rental housing for the elderly and because of the smaller number of rooms per unit, the President said he would ask Congress to increase the cost limitation on housing for the elderly by \$500 per room (the current limitation is \$2,500 per room) and authorize an additional subsidy of up to \$10 per month for each housing unit.

- **URBAN AND METROPOLITAN AREAS** -- New authorizations of \$2.5 billion over a four-year period for urban renewal grants and loans, in addition to the \$2 billion authorized for urban renewal projects in the Housing Act of 1949 and subsequent legislation. (An aide said "very little" of the \$2 billion was left; because of the long lead time required on urban renewal projects, the impact of the new authorization on the federal budget probably would not be felt until fiscal 1965.)

- More liberal federal allowances to help small businessmen relocate after being displaced by renewal projects (current ceiling: \$3,000).

- New authority for the FHA to insure home improvement loans. To supplement the urban renewal program, the ceiling on home improvement loans, currently \$3,500, would be raised and the loans would be made for longer terms and at lower interest rates.

- Government absorption of a portion of the costs in selling rehabilitated houses in urban renewal areas to moderate-income families.

- An increase in the federal share of metropolitan planning grants from one-half to two-thirds and an increase in the authorization from \$20 million to \$100 million.

- **LAND RESERVES** -- \$100 million in grants to help local authorities acquire and set aside "open space" for parks and other facilities.

- **COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND URBAN TRANSPORTATION** -- An additional \$50 million for loans to finance such local facilities as sewers, water systems and other public works.

- **RURAL HOUSING** -- Five-year extension of the farm housing loan program, currently due to expire June 30. (No new money would be needed as there is available about \$200 million in uncommitted funds.)

- **VETERANS HOUSING** -- Unlimited extension of the loan guarantee and direct loan programs of the Veterans Administration, both currently due to expire July 25, 1962; an increase in the \$150-million direct loan limitation.

- **DEMONSTRATIONS AND RESEARCH** -- Special FHA insurance for houses privately built with experimental designs and materials.

- **NEW DEPARTMENT** -- Establishment of a Cabinet-rank Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

BATTLE ACT AMENDMENT

President Kennedy Feb. 21 sent a message to Congress transmitting draft legislation to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951.

Commonly known as the Battle Act, the 1951 Act stipulated that no economic, military or financial assistance would be supplied to any nation unless it applied an embargo on the shipment of arms to communist-dominated countries. The proposed amendment would permit the President to extend such assistance if he deemed it important to national security.

A similar amendment sponsored by Mr. Kennedy during the 86th Congress was passed by the Senate but was not taken up by the House. (1959 Almanac p. 196).

NEW GROUP CREATED TO COMBAT JOB DISCRIMINATION

President Kennedy March 6 issued an Executive Order (No. 10925) establishing the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to combat racial discrimination in the employment policies of Government agencies and private firms holding Government contracts.

The new Committee replaced two bodies set up by President Eisenhower, the Committee on Government Employment Policy and the Committee on Government Contracts. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was named its chairman, and Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg vice chairman. Goldberg and his Department were charged with the execution of the Committee's responsibilities. Administration spokesmen said the Department's regional offices could be effective in investigating and enforcing the order.

Others named members of the Committee were the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Army, Navy and Air Force; the Chairmen of the Civil Service and Atomic Energy Commissions; the General Services Administrator and the head of the National Aero-nautics and Space Administration. Public members were to be named later.

Mr. Kennedy's order went beyond previous ones in the requirements it made of Government contractors and the powers it gave the Committee. The order:

- Added to the standard clause in Government contracts barring discrimination by the contractor a section requiring contractors to publicize their anti-discrimination policy in their help-wanted ads and their requests to employment agencies.
- Required contractors to file regular compliance reports with the Government.
- Required contractors to make every effort to obtain agreements with their unions that the unions would not practice discrimination, and to report on the union's practices.

The order gave the Committee new powers to:

- Conduct investigations of employment practices of Government contractors. (The previous contracts committee was empowered to "receive complaints" on hiring and "make recommendations" to the contracting agency.)
- Hold public hearings for the purposes of compliance, enforcement or education, and to publicize the names of unions or companies that failed to comply.
- Issue Certificates of Merit to employers or unions the Committee found to be in full compliance.
- Recommend to the Justice Department suits for court injunctions against individuals or organizations to force compliance. (The Department already had the power to file the suits, but had not used it.)
- Recommend criminal proceedings against those bringing false information to the Committee or any contracting agency.
- Cancel contracts of companies that continued to discriminate or bar them from future contracts. (This was not written in the previous order, but a contracting agency did have the power to cancel a contract for non-compliance.)

The order directed all Executive departments and agencies to initiate studies of current Government employment practices and to report to the Committee in 90 days. The reports were to include recommendations to end discrimination in Government employment. The Committee was directed to report to the President on the

current situation and recommend positive measures to accomplish equal opportunity in Government employment.

In issuing the order, the President said implementation of a Government policy against discrimination had been hampered "by lack of personnel, by inadequate procedures and ineffective enforcement." (For text of President's statement, see p. 400)

The former contracts committee was headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. During the 1960 Presidential Campaign, Mr. Kennedy criticized the Committee, which was also under fire from civil rights groups, for inaction. Mr. Nixon said the Committee's hands had been tied through Congress' refusal to give it statutory authority and appropriate funds.

Johnson March 6 said: "This is not a persecuting committee or a prosecuting committee. In most cases, we believe and hope the situation can be straightened out through persuasion and...appeals to good will."

PRESS CONFERENCE

President Kennedy March 8 held his sixth press conference. (For text, see p. 397) Highlights:

SCHOOL AID -- He reaffirmed his opposition to federal aid to private and parochial schools and said in his view across-the-board loans as well as grants to such schools were unconstitutional. (For Fact Sheet on the parochial school aid issue see p. 392)

ECONOMY -- He had directed federal departments to put an additional \$600 million into purchasing of equipment and supplies during the remainder of fiscal 1961 as an anti-recession measure.

SOVIET TRADE -- The recent dispute between the Commerce Department and Defense Department which resulted in the cancellation of a shipment to the Soviet Union of \$1.5 million worth of precision machine tools used in the production of ball-bearings had been "quite unfortunate" and "not the best example of government in action." The Government was still "anxious to permit some degree of trade (with the Soviet Union) which does not weaken our national security."

(Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges and his predecessor Frederick H. Mueller had approved the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company's application for a license to export the precision tools on the ground that the Soviet Union could purchase them elsewhere if not in the U.S. The Defense Department had objected that the tools could be put to military use and Soviet industry was not capable of producing a comparable machine. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in a Subcommittee print released March 3, said the decision to grant the license was "a grave error". The license was cancelled March 2).

CUBA -- The U.S. Red Cross and Navy had supplied polio vaccine to the Cuban Red Cross in Guantanamo City to help combat a polio epidemic.

COMMUNIST CHINA -- The United States would like to see a relaxation of tension with Communist China but was "not prepared to surrender" in order to achieve it.

POSTAL RATES

Postmaster General J. Edward Day March 7 said the Post Office Department would ask Congress to boost first class mail rates from four cents to five cents and airmail rates from seven to eight cents. He said increases also would be asked for second and third class mail.

(For *Capitol Briefs*, see p. 412)

LOANS TO CHURCH SCHOOLS POSE TANGLED ISSUE

Behind the current controversy over the proper relationship between the Federal Government and religious educational institutions, all parties concerned -- lawmakers, educators and Administration officials -- are once more grappling with troublesome and as yet unsolved questions that have long been at issue. While all agree that the Constitution, in the 1st Amendment, requires that somewhere a line be drawn between Church and State, a study of court decisions and precedents set by Congress show that the demarcation of this line is yet to be found.

With no established "wall of separation" to lean against, lawmakers are faced with difficult decisions, and President Kennedy, the first Catholic to occupy the White House, is in a highly sensitive position.

That the Church-State line is oblique is well illustrated in President Kennedy's first education requests. The President asked for grants for public elementary and secondary schools, stating emphatically that the Constitution clearly prohibits such aid for "constructing church schools or paying church school teachers' salaries"; for colleges, on the other hand, he asked for long-term, low interest Government loans that would be available for all colleges, public and private, for construction of classrooms and other teaching facilities; he also requested a program of federal college scholarships that would grant money to both the student and his college, again regardless of whether the college was public or private. (Weekly Report p. 308)

The chief issue that arose as a result of the distinctions made between the kinds of federal aid to be given to private and public schools was whether the Government should provide private elementary and secondary schools with loans, similar to the ones to be given to the colleges.

The Catholic Church hierarchy March 2 issued a statement saying they would seek to have the loans included in the bill for public school grants and, failing that, would urge defeat of the bill.

In his March 8 press conference, the President said he believed across-the-board loans, as well as grants, to private elementary and secondary schools were forbidden by the Constitution. There was no room for debate about grants, Mr. Kennedy said, and he hoped his school aid bill would not be jeopardized by debate over loans. (For text, see p. 397)

This Fact Sheet reviews the church-state issue in the field of education as illustrated in court decisions, precedents set by Congress, programs rejected by Congress, and the pressures building up in 1961.

The 1st Amendment

The 1st Amendment to the Constitution states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The extent to which its framers intended to guarantee freedom both of private worship and from a State-endowed religion, and how they envisioned the relationship between

these two sections of the amendment, have long been disputed. Sanction for the existence of parochial schools rests in the freedom of religion clause; debate over federal aid to the schools revolves around the "establishment" clause.

Thomas Jefferson in 1801 wrote a letter to the Danbury Baptists Association that the 1st Amendment built a "wall of separation" between church and state. Jefferson's meaning subsequently came under dispute. Some have argued that it did not bar non-preferential aid to religious institutions by the Federal Government, and they point to the tax exemptions granted to non-profit religious institutions.

There have not been actual court tests of the several federal programs that do grant some form of aid to religious institutions (see section on existing programs below). Adjudication on them might be impossible because the only conceivable litigant would be a taxpayer and in *Frothingham v Mellon* (1923) the Supreme Court ruled that an individual taxpayer did not have enough standing, or sufficient interest, to challenge the way a federal law expended funds. It may be, however, that the Court would hear a challenge to a federal law giving aid to private schools on the ground that it violated the 1st Amendment. The cases most often cited to find precedents, therefore, are Court decisions on the Constitutionality of state laws regarding religion and education. They are:

Everson v Board of Education (1947). A New Jersey statute authorized local school districts to pay transportation expenses of children to and from all non-profit schools, with the district reimbursing parents of children who used public transit. In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court said that the primary purpose of the statute was public safety, not private education, and it therefore did not violate the 1st Amendment. The majority opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, went beyond the immediate case to state that the 1st Amendment meant: "Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another....No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions." This case is cited by both those who favor non-preferential aid, especially that which can be cited as aiding the child, as opposed to the school, and also by those who would prohibit all aid.

McCollum v Board of Education (1948). Children in the public schools in Champaign County, Ill., were released to receive religious instruction in the religion of their choice for 30 minutes a week. The instruction was held in the schools' classrooms. The Supreme Court ruled that this violated the establishment clause because the facilities were provided by public funds.

Zorach v Clauson (1952). The facts of this case differed from those in *McCollum* only in that religious instruction for which the students were released from time in public schools in New York City took place on private property, not in the schools. The New York statute was

upheld. In the majority decision, Justice William O. Douglas said: "The 1st Amendment...does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and state. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways, in which there shall be no concert or union or dependency one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter."

Existing Programs

A look at just a few of the Government programs affecting schools and colleges illustrates the haziness of the line of separation that has been drawn by Congress:

• National Defense Education Act. Title III of this Act, which was passed by Congress in 1958 (PL 85-864), authorized loans to private, non-profit elementary and secondary schools for the purchase of equipment to improve the teaching of science and mathematics. Funds for the loans were taken from the total allocation to each state under Title III, which made grants to the states for the above purposes, and were based on the ratio of pupils in private schools to those in public schools.

Under Title IV of the Act, the Government awards fellowships to PhD candidates planning to become college teachers, and also pays some money to his school to help defray the cost of educating him. Private schools participate, but the awards are not made to divinity students. (1958 Almanac p. 213)

• College Housing (12 USC 1749). Low-interest, long-term loans from the Federal Government have been given to colleges and universities for dormitory construction since 1950. The program is administered by the Community Facilities Division of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Loans are not granted to colleges whose main purpose is secular, such as a rabbinical school or a theological seminary. Sectarian universities, however, -- and most non-public universities do have a sectarian basis -- may receive the loans. A divinity school which is part of a university may not receive the loans. The legal division of HHFA studies the applications, the charter of the university, earlier opinions and rulings, and then makes the decision as to whether a college may receive the loan. There has been little serious criticism of this program -- an HHFA official told CQ it has "led a charmed life" -- and the Administration says that its proposed loan program for construction of college classrooms is the logical extension of the college housing program.

• Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. Under this program, grants are made to the states for the construction of hospitals; the states then allocate the funds to hospital construction projects in the state. The only requirements are that the hospitals be sponsored by non-profit organizations or a state or federal unit. Hospitals built under the sponsorship of church groups are eligible. An interesting sidelight of this program is that for 12 years the Baptist Church took no part in it on the grounds that the Hill-Burton grants violated the church-state dividing line. The Baptists then in 1958 asked Congress to amend the act to allow loans to Baptist organizations for hospital construction. Congress concurred.

• GI Bill. The tuition expenses were paid directly to the schools, and veterans were free to choose any school, including a religious seminary. The only absolute prohibitions written in the law were that they could not use the money to take courses in dancing or bartending.

• National School Lunch Act (42 USC 1751). Under this program, the Federal Government makes grants to the states for purchases of foods for non-profit school lunches in public and private schools. In fiscal 1961, \$155.1 million was expected to be spent on this program by the Government. The program is administered by the Department of Agriculture through the states' departments of instruction. Because the constitutions of 28 states prohibit their state departments of education from dealing with private schools, the Agriculture Department has set up regional offices to which the private schools in these 28 states apply directly.

Grants vs. Loans

In light of the Administration's proposals and precedents set by Congress, one may extract the questions that have been debated before, will recur, and are not likely to be settled in 1961:

If federal grants to parochial schools are unconstitutional (and not even the clergy are asking for them), why isn't this true of loans, under which the schools would be charged lower interest rates than they could receive anywhere else?

If loans to parochial elementary and secondary schools are to be rejected, why should they be given to sectarian colleges and universities? Conversely, if they are to be provided for sectarian institutions of higher learning, why shouldn't they be made available to elementary and secondary parochial schools?

If grants to parochial elementary and secondary schools are unconstitutional, should they be given to sectarian colleges, either for construction or as a supplement to scholarships?

Administration and Congressional spokesmen have given Congressional Quarterly several explanations for the lines drawn by the Administration program. The Administration's original plan for its education program reportedly included grants for construction of college classrooms. Apprehension that this request would stir strong controversy over the issue of grants to religious schools was largely responsible for its being dropped before the education message was sent to Congress.

A high Administration source said that it was decided to request loans for college classrooms because a clear precedent had been set by the college housing program. Also, by molding the college classroom program after the housing program, rather than establishing a program of aid to the states, the Administration avoided the problem encountered by the school lunch program, of state barriers against dealing with private colleges. They argue that there is no justification for contending that the line should be drawn at loans for college dormitories, rather than for classrooms or libraries, on the ground that the latter enters into the actual educational function of the college. But they know that there will be debate on this question.

The explanation offered for the line drawn between loans to religious elementary and secondary schools and to sectarian colleges is that there is a difference in the nature of the two levels of education. They argue that the purpose of sending a child to a parochial elementary or secondary school is so that he may receive religious instruction not given in the public school system, but that this is not the primary purpose of the sectarian colleges.

The Administration says that the grants to the schools under the scholarship program are to help defray the cost

to the school of educating the scholarship student -- under the assumption that the tuition would not fully cover this cost -- and in no way could be considered an unconstitutional subsidy.

Debate, in Congress and out, over whether the Government should make loans for construction of elementary and secondary schools, has been heated. The basic argument for such loans is that the parochial schools perform a public service in providing for the education of so many students that would otherwise place an added burden on the public school system. (It has been estimated that parochial school students represent 15 percent of the public school students.) It is also argued that since parents of parochial school students pay taxes for the public school system, the Government should at least give the schools low-interest loans to help the private system, which is guaranteed by the freedom of religion section of the 1st Amendment, to continue. The answering argument is that loans do cost the Government money, especially in an inflationary period, and they therefore are, in reality, a subsidy to religious education.

President Kennedy's explanations in press conference statements March 1 and March 8 were that primary and secondary education, unlike college study, is compulsory, and that programs already aiding these private schools met specific needs, such as national defense, rather than across-the-board assistance. He said the scholarship program provided aid to individual students, rather than the schools.

Legislative History

A House Member with long experience in education aid battles told Congressional Quarterly that the two most explosive issues that could be raised on the House floor are desegregation and aid to parochial schools. With the public school aid bill embattled by both, its sponsors hope to keep the temperature as low as possible.

It is remembered that one of the chief causes for the death of an education aid bill in 1949 was a controversy over aid to private schools. The Senate passed a bill granting funds to the states for "any current expenditure for elementary and secondary school purposes for which (state revenues)...may legally and constitutionally be expended in such state." States which had laws permitting it could have allocated part of the funds to parochial and private schools for textbooks and school bus service. There was little Senate debate over this provision. But the issue blew up while the House Education and Labor Committee was considering its own bill. It was touched off by a heated exchange between Francis Cardinal Spellman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt over aid to parochial schools. The bill died in committee. (1949 Almanac p. 266)

In 1960, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) offered an amendment to the education bill (S 8) under debate in the Senate to include a program of loans to private schools at a 2.75 percent interest rate for school construction only. It was defeated by a roll-call vote of 37-49. (President Kennedy, then a Senator, paired against the amendment.) A similar amendment was offered in the House by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) but was ruled out of order on the grounds that it was not germane to the bill. (1960 Almanac p. 234, 236)

Catholic Statement

Following is the text of a March 2 statement on federal aid to education issued by Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati, chairman of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, following a March 1 meeting of the board.

Board members attending the meeting included Cardinals Francis Spellman of New York, James Francis McIntyre of Los Angeles, Richard Cushing of Boston, Albert Meyer of Chicago, and Joseph Ritter of St Louis; Archbishops Alter, William E. Cousins of Milwaukee and John F. Dearden of Detroit; and Bishops Albert E. Zuroewski of Belleville, Ill., Joseph M. Gilmore of Helena, Mont., Lawrence T. Sheahan of Bridgeport, Conn., Allen J. Babcock of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Emmet M. Walsh of Youngstown, Ohio.

"Yesterday the Administrative Board met and considered in addition to the routine questions the particular problem of federal aid to education. In the absence of the official minutes I think I can summarize the discussion fairly and briefly as follows:

"1. The question of whether or not there ought to be federal aid is a judgment to be based on objective economic facts connected with the schools of the country and consequently Catholics are free to take a position in accordance with the facts.

"2. In the event that there is federal aid to education we are deeply convinced that in justice Catholic school children should be given the right to participate.

"3. Respecting the form of participation, we hold it to be strictly within the framework of the Constitution that long-term, low-interest loans to private institutions could be part of the federal aid program. It is proposed, therefore, that an effort be made to have an amendment to this effect attached to the bill.

"4. In the event that a federal aid program is enacted which excludes children in private schools these children will be the victims of discriminatory legislation. There will be no alternative but to oppose such discrimination."

Outlook

Congressmen, especially those from heavily Catholic areas, are receiving large amounts of mail calling for the inclusion in the school bill of loans to private schools. Sen. Morse announced that he would not re-offer his amendment in 1961, but other Senators are considering doing so.

In the House, Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), a Catholic, March 5 said he supported loans to the private schools, but in a separate bill, not as an amendment to the general school aid measure. Attempts will be made to again prevent an amendment for private school loans from being voted on during House consideration of the education bill, as some of the bill's sponsors believe that it would place the bill in great jeopardy. An Administration spokesman told CQ that they were not worried that a private school loan amendment would be attached to the education bill.

Opening volleys have already been fired against the programs for college construction loans and college scholarships. Congressional sources generally agree that the construction program will be approved, though not without a struggle, but that the scholarship program is in more trouble, primarily on economic grounds.

HIGHWAY MESSAGE REACTION

Two more highway-related associations have expressed dissatisfaction with the tax proposals contained in President Kennedy's special highway message which was sent to Congress Feb. 28. (Weekly Report p. 351)

In a March 1 statement, the president of the American Automobile Assn., Charles L. Wilson, opposed the President's recommendation to continue the temporary one-cent tax on gasoline, on top of the regular federal fuel tax of three cents per gallon. He said the temporary tax should be allowed to expire on June 30, 1961 and that highway trust fund revenues lost through the reduction should be recouped by channeling the revenues from excise taxes on autos, parts and accessories into the highway fund. (In his message, the President asked that diversion of the excise taxes into the trust fund, scheduled to take place July 1, be rescinded.)

In a Feb. 28 wire to the President, W.W. Marsh, executive secretary, National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., warned that the proposed increases in the tax on tread rubber "will shatter 10,000 independent retreaders' hope of staying in business." The President's highway message called for a tax increase on the material used in retread tires from the current level of three cents per pound to 10 cents per pound. It also would increase the tax on new tires from eight cents to 10 cents per pound and the tax on new tubes from nine cents to 10 cents per pound.

Marsh said: "Tax of 10 cents per pound as recommended by you is not only a 233 percent increase in current excise taxes but also is equal to one-third the total cost of tread rubber." A NTDRA spokesman March 8 said "hundreds of independent dealers" throughout the country had already written to their Senators and Representatives protesting the tax proposals.

AMA-CHAMBER COMBINE DENIED

The American Medical Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. have joined forces to try to kill two measures high on President Kennedy's priority list, Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) said March 5. Both organizations denied the assertion.

In return for AMA support in opposing federal aid to education, Mrs. Neuberger said, the Chamber had agreed to join the AMA in its fight against the Administration's proposed medical care program for the aged. (Weekly Report p. 354)

The assertion was made in a speech to the Fourth National Workshop for Religious Liberals, a 3-day conference sponsored by the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. Mrs. Neuberger later told reporters that she was convinced the AMA and the Chamber were working together after she had been approached by AMA lobbyists personally. She said she also had carefully studied literature emanating from both organizations.

A representative of the AMA March 8 told CQ the doctors' organization had never taken a stand on federal aid to education and did not intend to. He said Mrs. Neuberger's story of being contacted by AMA representatives

was inaccurate because no AMA lobbyist had ever contacted anyone regarding a school-aid bill.

A spokesman for the Chamber said the story was "a lot of nonsense." He said the Chamber's stands on legislative issues were determined by its membership through resolutions which are debated and voted on each year at the Chamber's annual convention.

Pressure Points

• SEGREGATED SCHOOL FUNDS -- Members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were urged March 1 to object to any education bill which would make it possible for segregated schools to receive federal funds. NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins called on members in 45 states to urge their Senators and Representatives to support an anti-segregation rider in a school bill, noting that the President had proposed a \$5.6-million school-aid program to Congress. (See p. 392)

• CLASSROOM SURPLUS -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. March 8 said there was no need for federal aid to education because the U.S. was heading for public school classroom and teacher surpluses, rather than shortages. If the current school construction rate continues, the Chamber said, the country will have a surplus of 80,000 classrooms in ten years, based on U.S. Office of Education statistics. And the current rate of teacher-training will swell the annual number of college graduates prepared to teach by 75 percent while annual pupil increases will drop in half, the Chamber said.

• FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY -- The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards March 8 asked the Administration to demonstrate its sincerity in its proposals to improve the tax structure by first sponsoring legislation that would restore "fiscal responsibility" to Government. The president of the 69,000-member Association, O.G. Powell, made three proposals which he said would result in greater federal fiscal responsibility: use of Treasury funds solely on an appropriation rather than an authorization basis; provision for tax cuts as economic growth increased federal revenue; and earmarking of a portion of each year's tax revenue for the retirement of the national debt.

• LOBBYIST SWITCHES -- The Assn. of American Railroads March 3 announced the election of ex-Rep. Tom Pickett (D Texas 1944-52) as an AAR vice president. Since resigning his Congressional seat, Pickett was vice president and director of government relations for the National Coal Assn.

• TRAVEL LOBBY -- The Society of American Travel Writers was urged March 1 to lobby for a bill that would put the Government in the travel-promotion business. In a speech to the writers, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) appealed for support for his Senate-passed bill (S 610) that would set up a travel office in the Commerce Department. (Weekly Report p. 314)

APPROVAL OF KENNEDY

The Gallup Poll Feb. 28 reported that 72 percent of the U.S. public approve of the way President Kennedy was handling his job during his first month in office, 6 percent disapproved and 22 percent had no opinion. This compares with the 68 percent approval former President Eisenhower received after his first month in the White House.

ARIZONA PRIMARY

Morris K. Udall, 38, brother of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, won the March 7 Democratic primary election in Arizona's 2nd Congressional District. The special election to fill the House seat will be held May 2. (Weekly Report p. 278)

On the basis of unofficial returns from 344 of 421 precincts, the Democratic totals were:

Udall	21,075	57.9%
William F. Hendrix	4,102	11.3
Harold A. Patten	3,813	10.5
H. Earl Roggie Jr.	2,676	7.3
Conrad James Carreon	2,571	7.1
William E. Netherton	2,132	5.9

Mac C. Matheson, a Tucson radio station manager, ran unopposed in the Republican primary and received 7,108 votes.

TEXAS SENATE ELECTION

By filing deadline March 4, 71 candidates had filed for the April 4 special Senate election in Texas for the seat formerly held by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. If no candidate receives a majority in the first election, the two highest-polling candidates will enter a second election which must be scheduled within 30 days of the first election. For listing of major candidates and general outlook, see Weekly Report p. 360.

NIXON IN CALIFORNIA

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D), at a meeting of the California Democratic Council Convention in Santa Monica, March 3 said that if former Vice President Richard M. Nixon should run for the California Governorship in 1962, the Republicans "are going to be rough to whip. And to do it, we will have to achieve a greater unity than the Republicans can achieve." Brown, who is expected to run for re-election in 1962, said the liberal-oriented Council was "important to that unity."

Sen. Clair Engle (D Calif.) March 5 told the Council if Nixon runs for Governor, "we welcome him to the contest. We have owed Richard Milhouse Nixon a beating in this state for a long time. We will defeat him for Governor and utterly destroy his Presidential ambition."

In other action, the Council March 5 elected a southern California slate of candidates, backed by former National Democratic Committeeman Paul Ziffren, to Council offices.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nixon Feb. 28 returned to California for the first time since his defeat in the Presidential election. During welcoming ceremonies in Los Angeles he said that all six times his name had been on the California ballot "we've always won -- in California." Nixon did not indicate, however, whether he would run for Governor.

GOP WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Delegates to the Ninth Annual Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D.C., March 5-7 heard party leaders call for greater GOP effort in local and Congressional races, especially in urban and industrial areas with large ethnic minorities.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee, said that GOP gains in 1960 local, state and Congressional races were "very encouraging." He said New York was the only state where Republicans "surprisingly" lost more than one Congressional seat, and was the only large industrial state where Republican losses were "at all substantial." He predicted that if the favorable Republican trend were to continue at the grass-roots, "We will make gains in the Senate and House in 1962."

Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.), speaking on the topic, "How I Won in an Industrial District," said she had sought to avoid the frequent Republican error of ignoring urban voters from dissimilar social and economic and ethnic groups. A significant portion of these voters, if properly approached, will support individual GOP candidates despite their traditional association with the Democratic party, and any lessening of normal Democratic urban majorities may create a margin of victory for Republican candidates who can count on a strong GOP vote from other areas, she said.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton told the conference, "We (the GOP) are still in business in a big way," notwithstanding "some problems -- notably the big city gap which we're going to close."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) proposed a 35-member All Republican Conference which would "participate in shaping our policies and articulating our principles." He said the group would have a majority representation of Members of Congress; ten each from the Senate and House. Another ten would be prominent Republicans outside the national Government; plus five specific members-at-large: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Herbert Hoover, Richard M. Nixon, Henry Cabot Lodge and Morton. Keating also mentioned Goldwater and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) as potential members.

GOP FINANCE CHAIRMAN

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Feb. 14 appointed Courtney Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, an industrialist, as chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee. He succeeds John Clifford Folger of Washington, D.C. Since 1954 Burton has been Republican finance chairman in Ohio.

Presidential Report

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MARCH 8 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's March 8 press conference, the 6th of his term, held one week after the 5th (Weekly Report p. 368):

THE PRESIDENT: I have several announcements to make. First, I want to say a word on behalf of Radio Free Europe, which is now making its annual appeal for support from all of our citizens. For more than ten years this enterprise has been reaching out to people in Europe, Eastern Europe, with the truth and devotion to liberty as its message. While this radio is at work, with listeners numbering in the millions, competition of ideas in these countries is kept alive. The individual Americans by giving to Radio Free Europe may be sure that they are bringing a beacon of light into countries to which millions of us are tied by kinship, and whose hope for freedom all of us must share.

This is a peaceful concern but a firm one. Radio Free Europe needs and deserves our generous help.

Secondly, Mrs. Kennedy and I are giving an afternoon reception at the White House next Monday, with the Latin American Ambassadors to the United States, the Council of the OAS, as well as members of Congress concerned with Latin American affairs. I will take the opportunity at the close of the reception to make a major statement of some of my views about the problems of the Americas.

Third, pursuant to my instructions, each federal department and agency has renewed its procurement and construction plans for the remainder of the current fiscal year, to June 30, 1961, for the purpose of speeding up its contracts and purchases, with available funds. Total of obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year is now planned to be \$660 million higher than before the directive. If this acceleration proceeds as planned by the agencies, direct federal purchases of goods and services will be increased in the January-March quarter by an annual rate of about one quarter of a billion dollars, and in the April-June quarter by an annual rate of about three quarters of a billion dollars.

Next I wish to announce that the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Erlander, will make an informal visit to the United States for a period of ten days, beginning March 28. The Prime Minister and I will meet together on the 29th, after which Mr. Erlander will visit other parts of the United States. I am very pleased with the prospect of meeting the Prime Minister, and we Americans have many close ties with Sweden and its people. I extend a most hearty welcome to him.

It has been brought to my attention, next, that 5,000 Indian and Eskimo children under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior are not in school, could not attend school until facilities are built for them.

These children live on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico, in Alaska, and the Choctaw Reservation in Mississippi. In addition, other thousands are housed in over-crowded and obsolete boarding facilities, some hazardous to their health and safety.

I have instructed the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, to submit to the Congress without delay plans to correct the situation.

I am announcing the appointment and scheduled departure this evening of a special mission to review the status and effectiveness of the United States economic policies in Bolivia.

The chairman of the three-person mission is Dr. Willard Thorpe, and the other two members are Mr. Jack Corbett and Mr. Seymour J. Rubin. This mission will arrive in La Paz on March 9th and spend approximately two weeks before returning to Washington to report their recommendations for a plan of action to be followed by United States agencies in Washington and Bolivia. In advance of the mission, Mr. Coerr, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs has already arrived.

Finally, I want to say that in response to the first executive order, the number of people receiving surplus food has doubled, from 3,500,000 in December, to 6,100,000 at the present time.

The value of the food being distributed monthly has doubled, \$12.80 before the expanded program went into effect, \$24.40 in retail value at the present time.

In addition, this has doubled the protein value of the direct distribution of food.

This is the last statement: The Cuban Red Cross, the American Red Cross, and U.S. Navy today combined in a three-way effort to combat a polio breakout in Guantanamo City, Cuba, some 31 miles from the naval base. Early today the Red Cross Directorate at the U.S. Naval Base in southeastern Cuba had a phone call from a male Red Cross nurse in Guantanamo City saying there was an outbreak of polio with three children dead and 10 more stricken.

All available vaccine had been used by the hospitals in Guantanamo City and aid was needed to give vaccine for at least 100 more children which they were unable to obtain. The Red Cross Director at the base got permission from Admiral Edward J. O'Donnell to send all the vaccine which could be spared. They carried enough vaccine for 161 first inoculations to the northeast gate where they met the Cuban Red Cross ambulance where the transfer was made.

I want to take this opportunity and this incident to emphasize again that our difference of opinion are matters affecting Cuba and not with the Cuban people. Rather, we desire the closest, harmonious and friendly sympathetic ties with them.

MISSILE GAP

Q. Mr. President, you told us last month that you expected to have an answer from the Defense Department about this time on whether there is or is not a missile gap. Are you able to say at this time whether there is or is not?

THE PRESIDENT: We are concluding our review of the recommendations which the Defense Department has made for changes in the Defense budget. I am hopeful that this survey can be completed in the next few days, and we then plan to send the results of our study to the Congress. At that time we will indicate what I believe to be the relative defensive position of the United States and other countries, and what needs to be done to improve it.

PRESS CONFERENCES

Q. Mr. President, I am sure you are aware, sir, of the tremendous mail response that your news conferences on television and radio has produced. There are many Americans who believe that in our manner of questioning or seeking your attention we are subjecting you to some abuse or a lack of respect. I wonder, sir, in this light, could you tell us generally your feelings about how they are conducted?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you subject me to some abuse, but not to any lack of respect. I will say that I do know that there are difficulties, and I know it places burdens on members of the press to have to stand up, particularly when I am not able to recognize them, and on the other hand, if it were changed and one member stood up, then perhaps that would not be a satisfactory device. So I think along with the old saying about "Don't take down the fence until you know why it was put up", I would say we should stay with what we now have.

LAOS

Q. Mr. President, the approach to a peaceful settlement in Laos seems to have run into a dead end with the rejection by two of the proposed members of the three-nation neutral commission. The Soviet Union apparently still insists upon the approach of an ICC action there, and an international conference. I wonder if in your review of the situation you have reached conclusions as to what step the United States should now take to avoid the expansion of the war in Laos?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the United States has been hopeful that it would be possible to set up some procedures where neutral nations could guarantee the security of Laos, and also isolate it from military pressures on both sides.

We are going to have to consider what other procedures might be followed to achieve that goal. This is a matter now of discussion with our friends and with others, and I am hopeful that we can achieve a result which would bring stability to Laos, permit it to maintain its independence, and bring peace to the area, and self-determination. Those are very difficult goals to achieve, given the situation which we found upon assuming our responsibilities. But we are going to continue and we are now continuing to take every step that we can to achieve that goal.

GOAL OF PROGRAMS

Q. Mr. President, there has been considerable comment, sir, that your program up to now has illustrated what the country can do for the people. I think a lot of people have asked me and I am asking you, sir, at what point does your program tell what the people can do for the country?

THE PRESIDENT: We are trying to do something on some of these programs, and we are trying to do two or three things on the domestic program, and we are trying to protect and provide jobs for people. That is, I should think, a matter of concern to all Americans. We are committed to that goal. The programs which we have sent up to the Hill have that object in mind. We are also trying to strengthen our educational system which needs to be strengthened over the long period in which we are going to be tested. We are trying to provide for more orderly and effective programs of medical care for the elderly.

Now, these programs, in my opinion, are in the public interest, and they are being assessed in that regard. I would say, as I have said from the beginning, that in time I have no doubt that all of us will find ourselves tested in our attempts to maintain the independence of the United States, and the independence of those countries to which we are committed. But these programs are an attempt to provide for a viable economy, which I think is essential for the security of the United States, and for the security of those countries which are dependent upon it. Also, it is an effort to provide equality of opportunity to the extent that at least we can do so for all Americans. I think it is in the public interest.

LOANS FOR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Q. Mr. President, sir, would you help to clarify the aid to private schools issue? The National Defense Education Act passed in 1958 provides loans for private and elementary, secondary, schools for equipment, and existing provisions as well as your recommendations allow for construction loans for private colleges.

I wonder if you would give us your view on proposals to add to your school bill provisions for loans as differentiated from grants for private and parochial elementary and secondary schools.

THE PRESIDENT: You mentioned three rather different programs which involve different purposes and different constitutional problems.

The first program was the National Defense Education Act, where loans were provided for non-public schools for specific purposes, languages, I believe, and also for science and engineering. \$20 million was provided of which, interestingly enough, only about \$1,300,000 has been used for loans. That was the first.

The second type of program you discussed -- I supported that program. In my opinion, there is not evidence as yet that that suggests a serious constitutional problem because it is tied very closely to national defense.

The second program we are talking about are loans to all colleges. In my opinion -- and also, of course, scholarship assistance to the students -- that is in a different position, at least to the best of my judgment, from secondary education. Secondary education is compulsory. It is provided for every student, every citizen, and every citizen must attend school.

We are providing a program which we have sent to the Congress of grants for public schools. Therefore, in my opinion, that is the program which I hope will be passed.

Now, the problem of loans to secondary education does institute serious constitutional problems. I do not think that anyone can read the Everson case without recognizing that the position which the court took, minority and majority, in regard

to the use of tax funds for non-public schools, raises a serious constitutional question.

I have expressed my view on them. I think the Congress should consider carefully what its view is on them and what kind of programs it wants to recommend in this area. The Congress, as I say, has recommended grants to private colleges in the past.

I used -- a week or two ago, I think, I gave that as an example. In the National Defense Education Act it used loans for specific purposes. Whether across-the-board loans would be constitutional is the question which, in my opinion, raises a serious constitutional question.

I am hopeful that the Congress will enact grants. If Congress and Congressmen wish to address themselves to the problem of loans, which is a separate matter, we are not talking about in this bill loans to secondary education, then I am hopeful that it will be considered as a separate matter, that Congress will consider the constitutional problems and consider what action they want to take.

We will be glad to cooperate in every way. But I am hopeful that while that consideration is being given, we will move ahead with the grant program.

Q. Mr. President, are you suggesting, Mr. President, that Congress, if it wants to provide for long-term, low-interest loans for private and parochial schools, ought to have a separate bill?

THE PRESIDENT: I definitely believe that we should not tie the two together. I think that there are sufficient constitutional questions which the members of Congress will have to consider. I believe in view of the fact that this Act is directed, in its title and in its purpose, directed to giving grants to public schools, that we should proceed with that bill.

Any other matter, I think, it seems to me, should be taken up as a separate issue, if you want to then discuss loans. I have given my view of the constitutional problems involved in across-the-board loans. As the questioner indicated, there have been some kinds of loans to non-public schools which have been supported by the Congress and signed by the President and about which no constitutional problem has yet been raised, and the National Defense Education Act is the best example.

But across-the-board loans, as this group knows, this matter was not brought up in the last -- President Eisenhower sent several messages to the Congress dealing with Federal aid to education. I believe there were one or two times when it was voted upon in the House.

I do not recall that there was great effort made at that time to provide across-the-board loans to an aid-to-education bill. The only time, in my knowledge, that it was brought up, was at the end of the last session in August, by Senator Morse, and then just in the Senate. But it was not made a matter of great interest at that time, and I am concerned that it should not be made an issue now in such a way that we end up the year with, again, no aid to secondary schools.

Q. Mr. President, you said last week, as I recall it, that there was no room for debate about this matter.

THE PRESIDENT: No room for debate about grants. There is obviously room for debate about loans, because it has been debated. My view, however, is that on the matter of loans, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, this has not been tested by the courts, of course, in the sense that grants have been. But by my reading of the constitutional judgments in the Everson Case, my judgment has been that across the board loans are also unconstitutional.

Q. That suggests you would veto a bill that provided for across the board loans, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I made my view very clear. I think it is always a mistake before we even have legislation to talk about what I am going to do, but I think it is very clear about what my view is of grants and loans across the board to non-public schools. Now, colleges are in a different category. Specific programs of grants, even to colleges which are non-public, have been supported by the Congress and signed by the President. Loans and even grants to secondary education under some circumstances might be held to be constitutional. But across the board to all non-public schools, in my opinion, does raise a serious constitutional question which after reading the cases and giving it a good deal of thought, in my opinion is and to my judgment would be unconstitutional.

Now, the President has an obligation, and the Congress, to consider this matter very carefully. I am extremely sympathetic to those families who are paying their taxes for public education and also sustaining the rights -- sustaining their children in non-public schools. They carry a heavy burden. But I have made my position very clear for many months, and I have to make my position clear now, at least as long as I am here, on what I believe to be the constitutional problem. I also point out that this matter was not made an issue in recent years until this time, except in the case of the amendment offered at the end of the last session by Senator Morse which was just offered in the Senate and was not offered in the House of Representatives, to the best of my knowledge.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Q. Mr. President, you have taken executive action in the field of civil rights. Do you feel that there is a need now for legislation in this area, and if so do you plan to offer any at this session?

THE PRESIDENT: When I believe that we can usefully move ahead in the field of legislation, I will recommend it to the Congress. I do believe that there are a good deal of things we can do now in administering laws previously passed by the Congress, particularly in the area of voting and also by using the powers which the Constitution gives to the President through Executive orders. When I feel that there is a necessity for a Congressional action, with a chance of getting that Congressional action, then I will recommend it to the Congress.

INDIAN TREATIES

Q. Mr. President, you are, and the Democratic Party are, on record in opposition to the changing of Indian treaties without the consent of the Indians. The Army Engineers are about to build a huge Kinzua Dam on the upper Allegheny River which will flood a third of a Western New York Indian reservation in direct violation of a treaty that was signed by George Washington with the Seneca Indians. Have you any inclination at all to halt that project in favor of the so-called Morgan alternate project which would not violate the treaty?

THE PRESIDENT: My recollection is that this matter has been tested in the courts, has it not?

Q. Yes, it has. The Supreme Court has upheld it.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have no plans to interfere with that action.

MESSAGE TO KHRUSHCHEV

Q. Mr. President, on the assumption that Mr. Thompson has by now caught up with Mr. Khrushchev, I wonder if you can tell us the contents of your message to the Soviet Premier, and what the thinking was behind this message at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think that it would be more properly a matter that would best be left to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Khrushchev, that is, than to me. It would be discourteous and unwise to reveal such a letter without any indication that it has been received and some response given. As far as the purpose of the letter, the purpose of the letter was to give, in general, some of my views on the questions which are at issue now around the world, and also to indicate my strong confidence in Ambassador Thompson to speak for me and for our country at this time in any discussions he might have with Mr. Khrushchev.

SCHOOL BILL FIGHTS

Q. Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Morgan.

Q. Mr. President, back on the subject of education, there has been rising speculation that the openly developing fights over the issues of segregation and religion as they are involved in the legislation may well stop them before they start. How do you assess the possible damage of those issues as pertaining to your legislation on building schools and loans to teachers' salaries and do you intend to carry the issue more strongly to the public directly?

THE PRESIDENT: This matter, of course, these two, and of course other groups who are opposed to any action in this area,

have all contributed to the fact that this matter has been debated for a number of years and passed the Senate two or three times, but we have never gotten any legislation. Obviously it is going to be a difficult matter to secure the passage of legislation this year. But I do not think that there is anything more important than to have good schools, well trained competent teachers. When the Massachusetts Bay Colony was established, one of the first acts that were taken was the establishment of a public school. In the Northwest Ordinance, the land grant colleges all indicate the long traditional interest which our government and people have had in strengthening our education. We are as good in the long range sense as our schools are. Therefore, I am extremely interested in seeing the country this year place additional emphasis on education, additional supports to education.

In one area alone, as I mentioned some time ago, those people who were first thrown out of work are at the bottom of the educational ladder. The papers are filled with ads requiring scientists, technicians, engineers, on the West Coast and all across the country. People who can't find jobs are people who were not well educated in the beginning. I think everyone should have a maximum chance to develop his talents. I do not believe that that can be done effectively without passage of this bill this year. I am therefore hopeful that however strong the feelings may run, and I am very conscious of them, on all of these other matters, that the program of scholarships for college students, of loans to colleges, because we are going to have double the number of children in 1970 that we do today applying for admission to our colleges, and grants to public schools, I am hopeful that that will be passed this year.

EXPORTS TO U.S.S.R.

Q. Mr. President, in order to avoid another snafu, as the one that involved the 45 pieces of machinery that were originally scheduled to go to Russia, what instructions have you issued to the Departments of Defense and Commerce regarding export license for American manufacturers?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am hopeful the procedures can be improved. There was a difference of opinion between the Commerce Department and the Defense Department, and there was a difference in emphasis in the Defense Department's position over a period of time, though they did take the view from the beginning that it was not in the national interest. It has been, I think, quite unfortunate the way it was handled. I am hopeful that in the future we can set up better procedures so that a better judgment can be made.

But I must say it is extremely difficult for those making the judgment. Caution tells them to send nothing, and, therefore -- on the other hand, we are anxious to permit some degree of trade, which does not weaken our security or increase our danger, to be carried on with countries. After all, countries in Western Europe are carrying on very intensive trade with the Soviet Union, and some countries with Communist China, so what they cannot get here, they get there. So we wish to bring some reason to it. It is a difficult matter, but after this experience, which has not been satisfactory, Governor Hodges has given this matter close attention with Secretary McNamara to see whether he can improve the procedures. This was not the best example for the Government.

RB-47 FLYERS

Q. Mr. President, I have a two-part question concerning the RB-47 fliers. First, can you tell us now where, when and under what circumstances the fliers were shot down; and, second, are such flights being continued?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the fliers discussed the matter quite fully with the press last Friday.

IMPORT BOYCOTTS

Q. Mr. President, in connection with trade, some domestic groups, including labor unions, are turning to economic boycotts as their answer to import competition. I wonder if you could state your position on this approach to international trade difficulties.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am hopeful that those boycotts will not spread. It is not -- The Congress has set up certain procedures by which those industries that are hard hit can protect themselves, the peril point, escape clause, the procedures before

the Tariff Commission. Congress is going to have an opportunity to consider the whole matter of reciprocal trade, I believe, next year. I recognize that these workers are hard hit, but they are not always able to make a judgment of what the total national need is and also the need internationally. I have seen some cases where boycotts have been suggested where the percentage of imports is fractional compared to the domestic market, one or two percent. Well, now, if they are not going to follow the procedures set down by the American people acting through their Congress, but instead every group is going to take it into their own hands, then, of course, we are going to have action taken against us in those countries. We send abroad a good deal of important goods and employ hundreds of thousands and millions of people. As I suggested before, the balance of trade has been in our favor by four or five million dollars.

Two can play this game. Therefore, unions in other countries can refuse to unload our goods. Pretty soon we will find ourselves with a serious situation among friendly nations and also which will be harmful to the gold flow.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Q. Mr. President, could you give us your thinking on the problem of Communist China in view of the latest word from the Warsaw negotiations, that is, that the Chinese will not consider the admittance of the 32 American correspondents and they will not consider the release of the prisoners? I believe there was some hope that if you exchanged correspondents with the Chinese it might be a step towards more harmonious relations.

THE PRESIDENT: That was our hope. They are unwilling to do that. Of course, that hope -- they have been, as we know, extremely belligerent towards us, and they have been unfailing in their attacks upon the United States. Of course, I think part of that has been because they recognize that the United States is committed to the defense -- committed to maintaining its connections with other countries, committed to its own defense and the defense of freedom. They have been extremely harsh in their attacks upon us. I would like to see a lessening of that tension. That is our hope from the beginning. But we are not prepared to surrender in order to get a relaxation of that.

MERIWETHER NOMINATION

Q. Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Smith.

Q. During the debate on the Meriwether nomination, Senator Morse raised some question about whether this nominee had a police record, and said you had sent up to see him one of your legislative aides who had read certain notes from the FBI files. I wonder if you can enlighten us as to what are the facts?

THE PRESIDENT: I informed the conference and the Senate that I looked over Mr. Meriwether's FBI record before I sent it to the Senate. Mr. Meriwether is now a member of the Export-Import Bank, confirmed by the Senate, by a rather large figure, and I am confident that he will do a good job.

PEACE CORPS

Q. Mr. President, in regard to the Peace Corps, to do away with the objection of some countries which may not welcome American corpsmen, the suggestion has been made that you propose a United Nations Corps of which the American corpsmen would be a part. Do you have a comment?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that that view should be considered. It is not intended that any member of the American Peace Corps would go to any country where he was not warmly welcomed. In addition, as I said from the beginning, we are putting major emphasis in the beginning on teachers.

I am hopeful that those countries which are interested in understanding our country and our traditions would welcome these young men and women. But they will be sent only where they are welcome, and I would certainly feel that we should consider with the United Nations how we can bring our programs into harmony.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT ORDER

Following is the text of a March 6 statement by President Kennedy accompanying his Executive Order (No. 10925) establishing the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (see p. 391):

I am today issuing an Executive order combining the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy into a single President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Through this vastly strengthened machinery I intend to insure that Americans of all colors and beliefs will have equal access to employment within the Government, and with those who do business with the Government.

The implementation of this policy has been hampered by lack of personnel, by inadequate procedures and ineffective enforcement. As a result Americans who are members of minority groups have often been unjustly denied the opportunity to work for the Government or for Government contractors.

This order provides for centralization of responsibility for these policies under the Vice President. It requires the Secretary of Labor -- with all the resources of the Department of Labor at his command -- to supervise the implementation of equal employment policies. And it grants, in specific terms, sanctions sweeping enough to insure compliance.

In this order, I am also directing a complete study of current Government employment practices -- an examination of the status of members of minority groups in every department, agency and office of the Federal Government. When this survey -- the most thorough ever undertaken -- is completed we will have an accurate assessment of our present position and a yardstick by which to measure future progress.

I have dedicated my Administration to the cause of equal opportunity in employment by the Government or its contractors. The Vice President, the Secretary of Labor and the other members of this committee share my dedication. I have no doubt that the vigorous enforcement of this order will mean the end of such discrimination.

In this connection I have already directed all departments to take immediate action to broaden the Government employment opportunities for members of minority groups.

CIVIL RIGHTS MESSAGE

Following is the text of a Feb. 24 telegram from President Kennedy to a conference of the Civil Rights Commission in Williamsburg, Va. (Weekly Report p. 349):

Please extend to all the participants of your Third Annual Conference on Schools in Transition my best wishes for a constructive session. The two previous conferences which the Commission has sponsored on the problems of school desegregation have been notable contributions to our national need for better understanding of this vital matter.

It is continuing contribution for you to bring together for an exchange of views the men and women responsible for maintaining our public schools and for carrying through the process of desegregation.

Let me here pay tribute to these educators -- principals, officers of school boards, and public school teachers. The Constitutional requirement of desegregation has presented them with many new responsibilities and hard challenges. In New Orleans today, as in many other places represented in your three conferences, these loyal citizens and educators are meeting these responsibilities and challenges with quiet intelligence and true courage. The whole country is in their debt for our public school system must be preserved and improved. Our very survival as a free nation depends upon it. This is no time for schools to close for any reason, and certainly no time for schools to be closed in the name of racial discrimination. If we are to give the leadership the world requires of us, we must be true to the great principles of our Constitution -- the very principles which distinguish us from our adversaries in the world.

Let me also pay tribute to the school children and their parents, of both races, who have been on the frontlines of this problem. In accepting the command of the Constitution with dignity they too are contributing to the education of all Americans.

\$100 DUTY FREE ALLOWANCE

Following is the text of a Feb. 24 letter from President Kennedy to the Speaker of the House transmitting the Administration's proposal to help solve the balance of payments problem:

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In my message of February 6, 1961, I said that the United States faces a balance of payments deficit which is a matter of concern to us and to the whole free world. In order to meet our international responsibilities, to properly formulate domestic economic policies, and to efficiently conduct our economic affairs, we must take into account our balance of payments.

I propose that we strengthen our total position and help insure that our gold reserves are employed effectively to facilitate the commerce of the free nations and to protect the stability of their currencies by returning to the historic basic duty-free allowance of \$100 allowed returning American travelers.

The \$100 tariff exemption dates back to 1897. After World War II, however, foreign countries faced a dollar shortage and, as one measure to ease this shortage, Congress increased the tariff exemption by \$300 in 1948 and by \$100 in 1949, bringing the total exemption to \$500. However, in the light of the existing balance of payments problem, this more liberal customs exemption, designed to encourage American expenditures abroad, is not presently warranted. Accordingly, the customs exemption should be returned to the traditional amount.

The attached draft of legislation would carry out this recommendation by providing for a return to the \$100 duty-free allowance for a four-year period. This proposal would meet the existing situation, and the four-year terminal date would provide an appropriate opportunity for a reappraisal of the measure in the light of the balance of payments position in the future. I urge that Congress give favorable consideration to its prompt enactment.

Very truly yours,
John F. Kennedy

FOREIGN BANKS TAX EXEMPTION

Following is the text of a Feb. 24 letter from President Kennedy to the Speaker of the House transmitting the Administration's proposal to exempt foreign central banks from tax on interest from U.S. Government obligations:

Dear Mr. Speaker:

There is attached a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code so that foreign central banks would be exempt from tax on interest they derive from holding obligations issued by the United States Government, if such obligations are held in connection with noncommercial activities of the central bank.

This measure is one of various desirable steps, mentioned in my Message to the Congress of February 6, intended to improve this country's ability to defend its gold reserve by offering competitively attractive dollar obligations to foreign central banks. These official "banks of issue" must have unimpaired freedom to purchase gold from the United States, if they prefer to do so, but we should not perpetuate procedures which, in the case of many countries (and particularly the smaller countries) make United States Government securities relatively unattractive as an alternative to holding gold.

The legislation would bring about uniform tax treatment of all foreign central banks, many of which are now exempt from tax, either because they are considered an integral part of their government, or because of tax conventions. If foreign central banks keep their dollar assets in time deposits or bankers' acceptances, they are already exempt from tax by statute. Thus, the bill would make Government obligations as attractive to foreign central banks, from a tax standpoint, as bank deposits and bankers' acceptances.

A memorandum prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury explaining the bill in greater detail is also attached.

It would be appreciated if you would lay the proposed legislation before the House.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for earlier statements see Weekly Report p. 372):

Feb. 23 -- Announcement by Mrs. Kennedy of the appointment of a Committee of the Fine Arts Commission for the White House to locate authentic furniture of the date of the construction of the White House and to raise funds for the purchase of such furniture.

Feb. 23 -- Executive Order No. 10922 authorizing a commission to investigate the dispute between Western Airlines and its flight engineers.

Feb. 24 -- Executive Order No. 10923 creating an emergency board to investigate disputes between Northwest Airlines and its employees represented by the International Association of Machinists.

Feb. 24 -- Joint statement by the White House and the Australian Embassy that the President had met with Australia Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies for informal discussion of international problems.

Feb. 25 -- White House announcement that Greece Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis would make an official visit to the United States beginning April 17 in Washington.

Feb. 25 -- White House announcement that Ambassador at Large Averell Harriman would leave Feb. 26 to visit Britain Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, France President Charles DeGaulle, Germany Chancellor Conrad Adenauer and Italy Prime Minister Antonio Fanfani.

Feb. 25 -- Acceptance of the resignation of James S. Lay Jr. as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, effective March 12.

Feb. 26 -- Proclamation setting new tariff rates for bicycles and pineapples.

Feb. 27 -- White House announcement that the President had met with Anthony A. Oeding, the 15 millionth beneficiary under the Social Security Program.

Feb. 27 -- Telegram to Alabama Gov. John M. Patterson informing him that he had declared a "major disaster" in the areas of Alabama currently affected by floods.

Feb. 27 -- Remarks to the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange announcing his intention to unify government foreign scholarship policies and programs.

Feb. 28 -- White House announcement that the President had transmitted amendments to the fiscal 1962 Budget to Congress involving a net increase of \$20,796,000 for the Treasury Department.

Feb. 28 -- Memorandum to the heads of executive departments and agencies urging federal employees to continue financial support of the Red Cross.

Feb. 28 -- Remarks filmed and recorded in observance of the opening of the 1961 Red Cross drive.

Feb. 28 -- White House statement that the President would meet with President of the All Japan Congress of Trade Unions Minoru Takita March 3.

March 1 -- Executive Order No. 10924 establishing a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis. (Weekly Report p. 351)

March 2 -- Remarks at the dedication ceremonies of the National Wildlife Federation Building, Washington, D.C.

March 3 -- Joint Communique after a meeting between the President and New Zealand Prime Minister Keith J. Holyoake stating that they had discussed international problems and agreed to cooperate closely in maintaining security in the Pacific.

March 3 -- Announcement of the creation of a task force headed by Fred M. Glass to study and recommend national aviation goals for 1961 to 1970.

March 4 -- Message to 4-H Club members on the occasion of the opening of National 4-H Club Week March 4.

March 4 -- Telegram to Yugoslavia President Marshal Josip Broz-Tito in appreciation of a message congratulating the President on his inauguration.

March 6 -- Proclamation designating the week of July 2, 1961 as National Safe Boating Week.

March 6 -- Proclamation designating the week of July 23, 1961 as National Farm Safety Week

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MARCH 9 HOUSING MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Special Message on Housing and Community Development, submitted to Congress March 9 (see p. 390):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Our communities are what we make them. We as a nation have before us the opportunity -- and the responsibility -- to remodel our cities, to improve our patterns of community development, and to provide for the housing needs of all segments of our population. Meeting these goals will contribute to the nation's economic recovery and its long-term economic growth.

In 1949 the Congress, with great vision, announced our national housing policy of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." We have progressed since that time; but we must still redeem this pledge to the 14 million American families who currently live in substandard or deteriorating homes, and protect the other 39 million American families from the encroachment of blight and slums.

An equal challenge is the tremendous urban growth that lies ahead. Within 15 years our population will rise to 235 million and by the year 2000 to 300 million people. Most of this increase will occur in and around urban areas. We must begin now to lay the foundations for livable, efficient and attractive communities of the future.

Land adjoining urban centers has been engulfed by urban development at the astounding rate of about one million acres a year. But the result has been haphazard and inefficient suburban expansion, and continued setbacks in the central cities' desperate struggle against blight and decay. Their social and economic base has been eroded by the movement of middle and upper income families to the suburbs, by the attendant loss of retail sales, and by the preference of many industrial firms for outlying locations.

Our policy for housing and community development must be directed toward the accomplishment of three basic national objectives:

First, to renew our cities and assure sound growth of our rapidly expanding metropolitan areas.

Second, to provide decent housing for all of our people.

Third, to encourage a prosperous and efficient construction industry as an essential component of general economic prosperity and growth.

The housing industry is one of the largest employers of labor. Residential construction alone accounts for 30 percent of total private investment in this country. The housing market absorbs more private credit than any other single sector of the economy. Other important industries and services, including those concerned with building materials, appliances, furniture, and home improvement, depend largely and directly on new housing construction.

For some time the nation's homebuilding industry has been depressed and housing output has lagged. Nonfarm private housing starts dropped sharply in 1960 to a volume 18 percent below 1959 and to the lowest level in the past decade. Largely as a result of this decline, one out of every six construction workers was unemployed by the end of 1960, 25 percent more than a year earlier -- the highest rate of unemployment in any major American industry. Related industries were also seriously hurt. For example, lumber demand dropped by more than two billion board-feet and roofing demand by nearly three hundred million square feet.

Formerly, this kind of depression in the homebuilding and related industries could be more easily met. But the housing market today is basically different from that of only a few years ago. There is no longer an enormous backlog of economic demand which can be released simply by providing ample credit. Credit devices must now be used selectively to encourage private industry to build and finance more housing in the lower price ranges to meet the unfilled demands of moderate income families. It is these families who offer the largest and the most immediate potential housing market, along with those of still lower incomes who must rely on low-rent public housing.

There are 8 million families today with incomes of less than \$2500, 7 million more with incomes between \$2500 and \$4000. Among the 10 million individuals who live alone, nearly 50 percent have incomes of less than \$1500. One third of the six million nonwhite households live in substandard housing. And our older citizens, a group growing at the rate of 500,000 each year, have special housing needs. And in addition to all of this, before this

decade is out, a rate of construction of at least 2 million new homes a year will be required merely to meet the needs of new family units being formed.

To build this many houses efficiently, at stable or declining costs of production, requires a steady and progressive rise in the rate of home building, beginning now. To the extent possible, we want to do this by helping private market processes work more effectively -- particularly in a period of slump. Thus this Administration has already taken measures:

- to stimulate the flow of mortgage money
- to reduce FHA-insured mortgage interest rates
- to reduce the sale of mortgages from the Federal National Mortgage Association portfolio, in order to help assure that the increasing supply of mortgage money goes directly to new consumer borrowers at lower rates of interest.
- to accelerate urban renewal and low-rent public housing projects
- to release additional funds for college housing, farm housing, and housing for the elderly; and
- to remove restrictions and reduce interest rates on community facilities loans.

The combined force of these steps, supported as they have been by the Federal Reserve System's action to encourage a reduction in long-term interest rates, will accelerate housing activity. But much more is needed.

1. HOUSING FOR MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES

Among the basic economic innovations of the Thirties was the development of The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance system, which was a precedent for the Veterans loan guaranty program at the end of World War II. These two programs made possible a partnership between industry and government which broadened the housing market and helped make home ownership possible for more than three-fifths of our families.

These programs have aided many families of moderate incomes, but chiefly those with incomes from \$5000 to \$6000 and more. Many additional families could afford decent housing if they were made available under programs more carefully tailored to their resources.

(A) To the extent possible, we want to meet these needs through private enterprise under the established FHA system of mortgage financing. I am, accordingly, recommending that the present limited FHA insurance of no-downpayment, 40-year mortgages -- now available only to families displaced by governmental action -- be broadened on a temporary and experimental basis to include any family, and be otherwise amended to make these mortgages more attractive to private investors. This broader program will offer an opportunity and a challenge to both builders and lenders to meet the needs of middle income families through private enterprise without Government subsidy.

(B) Many families with somewhat lower incomes, however, cannot afford housing at current construction costs and at market interest rates even under the more liberal FHA program. For these families I recommend enactment of a new program of long-term, low-interest rate loans for rental and cooperative housing, financed from the special assistance fund of the Federal National Mortgage Association, and processed and supervised by the FHA. These loans would be made to cooperatives, nonprofit associations, limited dividend corporations, and local housing authorities. Occupancy of these projects would be strictly limited to those individuals and families whose incomes exclude them from standard housing in the private market.

II. HELPING LOW INCOME FAMILIES

The housing needs of many families will not be met by the programs outlined above. Government housing subsidies are required for families with very low incomes. Public housing is the only housing they can afford; yet public housing is too often unavailable. Unless we increase the supply of low-rent housing, our communities cannot rid themselves of slums, provide adequate community facilities, and rehouse low income families displaced by clearance operations. I recommend, therefore, that the present limitation upon the use of the remaining authorization in the Housing Act of

1949 for public housing be removed -- thus authorizing construction of about 100,000 additional low-rent units.

In addition, both statutory and administrative changes in this program in the light of experience are long overdue. Our program should have maximum flexibility so that it can best be adapted by local communities to their particular requirements. Local housing authorities should have greater freedom in establishing priorities for admission of tenants and to determine design. In addition we need a program of demonstration grants to afford communities greater opportunity to experiment in the field of housing for low income families.

III. HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Sixteen million of our people are 65 years or older. By 1970 this figure will increase to more than 20 million. Most of these elderly people have very limited financial means. More than half of the families headed by a person over 65 have annual incomes below \$3000 and four-fifths of all people of this age living alone must subsist on less than \$2000 a year.

The housing problem of the elderly is attributable only in part to low incomes -- many have physical infirmities limiting their activities; many need access to special community services. Special equipment and apartment designs can make their home life safer and more comfortable.

This country cannot neglect the growing housing needs of the elderly, or rely on the overly limited steps previously taken. Two types of affirmative action are required:

First, I recommend to the Congress legislation increasing the present direct loan authorization for housing for the elderly from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Second, I shall direct the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to earmark 50,000 units of low-rent public housing specifically for low-income elderly persons and families. Because of the special equipment and facilities required in housing for the elderly, and because of the smaller number of rooms per unit, I shall propose to the Congress amendments to the public housing law increasing by \$500 per room the cost limitation on housing for the elderly. Furthermore, because many of the elderly have such exceedingly low incomes, payment of an additional subsidy of up to \$10 per month for each housing unit occupied by them should be authorized.

IV. REVITALIZING OUR URBAN AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Seventy-three out of 258 central cities lost population in the decade of the Fifties when our urban population as a whole grew rapidly. Other powerful trends have been eroding the central cities over a much longer period.

1. Improving Our Cities. If the cities are to recapture their economic health, they must offer better opportunities for those commercial, industrial and residential developments for which their central position is a distinct advantage. They must strengthen their cultural and recreational facilities and thus attract more middle-and upper-income residents. They should make space available for suitable light industries, especially those which need close-in locations. And they must improve their transportation systems, particularly rapid transit services.

Urban renewal programs to date have been too narrow to cope effectively with the basic problems facing older cities. We must do more than concern ourselves with bad housing -- we must reshape our cities into effective nerve centers for expanding metropolitan areas. Our urban renewal efforts must be substantially re-oriented from slum clearance and slum prevention into positive programs for economic and social regeneration.

(A) The Congress has wisely extended the use of urban renewal funds to certain nonresidential renewal projects which the locality deems necessary for sound community development. I recommend that local communities be given even wider discretion in determining renewal areas.

(B) This program, if it is to be truly effective, must help local communities go beyond the project-by-project approach. I have instructed the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to work with the local officials in every area to foster this broader approach, in which individual projects will be developed within the framework of an over-all community program, a program which clearly identifies the city's long-term renewal needs and opportunities and the changing shape of the city.

(C) To develop an effective long-range program to arrest and remove blight and revitalize our cities, local communities must be able to count on adequate and continuing support through a long-term Federal commitment. I therefore recommend to the Congress that new authorizations totaling \$2,500,000,000 over a 4-year period be made available for urban renewal programs.

(D) We must continue to clear and redevelop slum areas only where suitable housing is elsewhere available for occupants of these areas who can be humanely and fairly relocated. Similarly, small businessmen in clearance areas deserve more consideration. I recommend legislation liberalizing Federal allowances for relocation payments to displaced businessmen, whenever the localities are also prepared to share in larger compensations.

(E) FHA is a major operating agency in the Federal Government's total urban renewal efforts. It is essential that it perform this function efficiently. I have already issued instructions directing FHA to expedite the processing of applications for insurance on properties in urban renewal areas. This involves both a streamlining of internal procedures and the reassignment of personnel.

2. Residential Rehabilitation and Conservation. As we broaden the scope of renewal programs looking toward newer and brighter urban areas, we must move with new vigor to conserve and rehabilitate existing residential districts. Our investment in nonfarm residential real estate is estimated at about 500 billion dollars -- the largest single component in our national wealth. These assets must be used responsibly, conserved, and supplemented, and not neglected or wasted in our emphasis on the new.

(A) I recommend to the Congress enactment of new authority for FHA to insure a wide variety of loans for home improvement purposes. Such insurance is needed to help finance the improvement of the nation's housing, especially the backlog of over \$300 million in home improvements planned, but not yet started, in existing urban renewal areas.

(B) We must also recognize that some types of rehabilitation, while socially desirable, cannot succeed on a voluntary, self-financing basis. For rehabilitated housing to remain available to moderate income families, public absorption of a portion of the cost may be necessary. I recommend to the Congress legislation permitting the resale of existing housing in urban renewal areas at a realistic price for rehabilitation.

3. Metropolitan Development. The city and its suburbs are interdependent parts of a single community, bound together by the web of transportation and other public facilities and by common economic interests. Bold programs in individual jurisdictions are no longer enough. Increasingly, community development must be a cooperative venture toward the common goals of the metropolitan region as a whole.

(A) This requires the establishment of an effective and comprehensive planning process in each metropolitan area embracing all major activities, both public and private, which shape the community. Such a process must be democratic -- for only when the citizens of a community have participated in selecting the goals which will shape their environment can they be expected to support the actions necessary to accomplish these goals. I recommend therefore the enactment of an extended and improved program of Federal aid to urban and metropolitan planning. The draft measure which I shall submit would provide an increase of the Federal share of planning grants to two-thirds and an increase of the authorization from \$20 million to \$100 million.

(B) As I stated in my Message to the Congress on Highways, I have urged an increase in joint planning between the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Secretary of Commerce, including the participation of State and local housing and highway officials, as well as private experts.

V. LAND RESERVES

Land is the most precious resource of the metropolitan area. The present patterns of haphazard suburban development are contributing to a tragic waste in the use of a vital resource now being consumed at an alarming rate.

Open space must be reserved to provide parks and recreation, conserve water and other natural resources, prevent building in undesirable locations, prevent erosion and floods, and avoid the wasteful extension of public services. Open land is also needed to provide reserves for future residential development, to protect against undue speculation, and to make it

possible for State and regional bodies to control the rate and character of community development.

(A) I am directing the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Secretary of the Interior to develop a long-range program and policy for dealing with open space and orderly development of urban land.

(B) Nevertheless, this problem is so urgent that we must make a start now. I therefore recommend legislation providing: (1) for \$100 million to initiate a program of 20% grants to help public bodies finance the reservation of land -- by acquisition or other means -- as permanent urban open space in the form of parks and other facilities; and (2) for urban renewal loans to help local agencies finance the acquisition of open space for future public or private development. In both programs a prerequisite for Federal aid will be an effective and comprehensive plan for metropolitan or regional development.

VI. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(A) The availability and location of community facilities profoundly affects the patterns of urban growth and the cost of serving rapidly growing populations.

Private sources can and should continue to supply most of the credit needed as they have done in the past. However, Federal assistance is required to help communities which do not have ready access to the private capital market schedule and obtain community facilities construction and to anticipate future needs. To accomplish these objectives, I shall submit legislation to the Congress authorizing an additional \$50 million for public facilities loans.

(B) Nothing is more dramatically apparent than the inadequacy of transportation in our larger urban areas. The solution cannot be found only in the construction of additional urban highways -- vital as that job is. Other means for mass transportation which use less space and equipment must be improved and expanded. Perhaps even more important, planning for transportation and land use must go hand in hand as two inseparable aspects of the same process.

But to solve the problems of urban transportation will test our ingenuity and put a heavy drain on our resources. While the responsibility for working out these solutions rests primarily with local government and private enterprise, the Federal Government must provide leadership and technical assistance.

Accordingly, I have asked the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Secretary of Commerce to undertake an immediate and extensive study of urban transportation problems and the proper role of the Federal Government in their solution.

VII. RURAL HOUSING

Rural housing problems require special attention.

Almost a fifth of the occupied houses in the rural areas of America are so dilapidated that they must be replaced. Hundreds of thousands of other rural homes are far below the level of comfort and convenience considered adequate in our Nation. Both new houses and major repairs, remodeling, and modernization of existing houses are needed throughout our farm and small-town communities. For example, only one-third of our farm homes have adequate plumbing. A principal factor contributing to this situation is the lack of adequate credit in rural sections.

(A) I therefore recommend that the unused balance of farm housing loan authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, due to expire June 30, 1961 be extended for an additional five years.

(B) In addition, I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Administrators of the HHFA and the VA to develop procedures to assure adequate credit for farm and other housing in rural communities.

(C) Finally, because the existing requirement that every farm home improvement loan be supported by a property mortgage has too often resulted in unnecessary hardship, I recommend legislation permitting farm home improvement loans to be secured either by mortgages or by other acceptable forms of security.

VIII. VETERANS HOUSING

The high interest rates prevailing in the past few years have made it impossible for many veterans to use their right to obtain guaranteed 5-1/4% loans to purchase housing. At the

same time, eligible applications for direct loans in rural areas have substantially exceeded the amount of funds available for such loans.

The basic solution to this problem is to bring down long-term mortgage lending rates -- as we are already in process of doing -- and thus make guaranteed loans at 5-1/4% more attractive to private lenders.

But existing Federal programs are also important; and in order to allow sufficient time for planning, I recommend that the Congress now extend the duration of both the loan guarantee and the direct loan programs (which expire, in most cases, in 1962) concentrating on those veterans who have served their country the longest and the most recently -- and expand the direct loan authority above the present \$150 million to the extent experience should demonstrate that guaranteed loans are still difficult for veterans to obtain.

IX. DEMONSTRATIONS, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

As we proceed in developing a comprehensive housing and community development program we must constantly widen our knowledge of the complex forces which shape our urban way of life. Since the beginning of the century the proportion of our people who live in urban and suburban areas has mounted rapidly. Yet we have lagged badly in mobilizing the intellectual resources needed to understand and improve this important sector of our civilization. The problems related to the development and renewal of our cities and their environs have received comparatively little attention in research and teaching.

To encourage the study of these pressing problems and to train a sufficient supply of skilled manpower will require a substantial commitment of resources. Universities, private research groups, professional and business organizations can all contribute. But the Federal Government must play a key role in support of these activities -- through leadership and financial assistance.

(A) The Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and the Housing Act of 1956 both provide broad authority for Federal support of the market analyses and statistics needed by private industry, and for research into housing and urban problems. I shall ask the Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out these programs.

(B) To find ways to improve the technology of homebuilding, and thus to make better homes available at lower cost, is one of the problems most in need of research and experimentation. Therefore, I recommend enactment of a special FHA insurance authorization to be used exclusively to help finance tests and demonstration of new approaches to home design and construction which give promise of producing substantial savings in cost.

X. A NEW DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Urban and suburban areas now contain the overwhelming majority of our population, and a preponderance of our industrial, commercial and educational resources. The programs outlined above, as well as existing housing and community development programs, deserve the best possible administrative efficiency, stature and role in the councils of the Federal Government. An awareness of these problems and programs should be constantly brought to the Cabinet table, and coordinated leadership provided for functions related to urban affairs but appropriately performed by a variety of Departments and agencies.

I therefore recommend -- and shall shortly offer a suggested proposal for -- the establishment in the Executive Branch of a new, Cabinet-rank Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

CONCLUSION

A nation that is partly ill-housed is not as strong as a nation with adequate homes for every family. A nation with ugly, crime-infested cities and haphazard suburbs does not present the same image to the world as a nation characterized by bright and orderly urban development. To achieve our nation's housing goals, to meet our appropriate Federal responsibilities to aid private and local efforts -- and at the same time helping to combat the present recession while furthering long-term growth -- I commend this program to the Congress and urge its prompt consideration and enactment.

John F. Kennedy

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	Indians, D.C., Territories
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Judiciary
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Armed Services & Defense
	Atomic Energy & Space
5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT	Lands
	Resources & Public Works
	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
	Economic Policy & Regulations
	Commerce
	Labor
	Transportation
	Taxes
	Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through March 3, 1961.

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 1076 - 1208
HR 4884 - 5173
Resolutions
S J Res 56 - 62
S Con Res - none
S Res 97 - 105
H J Res 261 - 281
H Con Res 172 - 183
H Res 188 - 204

	Senate	House
Bills	1,208	5,187
Joint Resolutions	62	281
Concurrent		
Resolutions	15	183
Simple Resolutions	105	204
TOTAL	1,390	5,855

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 1106 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, re imported dates and date products. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1107 -- Exempt Durum wheat in Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1112 -- Extend National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, until March 31, 1968. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1135 -- Provide wheat marketing quotas without acreage allotments. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1151 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to grant easements for road rights-of-way over national forest lands and other lands under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/2/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1199 -- Provide a price-support program for coffee produced in Hawaii based upon a moving 5-year average of the prices received by producers. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/3/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1200 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide a price-support program for coffee produced in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/3/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1201 -- Provide program of research for coffee produced in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/3/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1203 -- Study ways and means of improving production and marketing of coffee produced in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/3/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 4889 -- Extend and increase special milk program for children. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/27/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4900 -- Extend permanently veterans and Armed Forces dairy program. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/27/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4915 -- Similar to HR 4889. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4934 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases for provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/27/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4939 -- Convey right, title, and interest of the U.S. in land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/27/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4944 -- Sell America's price-depressing feed grain surpluses without adversely affecting income of feed grain and livestock producers. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4973 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 4997 -- Adjust funds available for farm operating loans. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 5008 -- Exempt durum wheat in Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 5011 -- Similar to HR 4890. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5012 -- Similar to HR 4890. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5023 -- Amend Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act, 1930, remarketing perishable agricultural commodities. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 5033 -- Establish National Irrigation Research Laboratory at Davis, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 5045 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re tobacco acreage. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 2/28/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 5098 -- Authorize temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/1/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

S 1078 -- Amend PL 81-815 and 874 to make permanent authorization for certain payments. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1109 -- Extend for 2 years temporary provisions of PL 81-815 and 874 re federal assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by federal activities. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Butler (R Md.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1119 -- Provide aid to states for educational purposes only. BLAKLEY (D Texas) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1124 -- Provide payments to provide improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Hart (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Chavez (D N.M.), Jackson (D Wash.), Case (R N.J.), Carroll (D Colo.), Symington (D Mo.), Long (D Mo.), Young (D Ohio), Clark (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1125 -- Provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Hart (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Chavez (D N.M.), Jackson (D Wash.), Case (R N.J.), Carroll (D Colo.), Symington (D Mo.), Long (D Mo.), Young (D Ohio), Clark (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1140 -- Provide financial assistance to states for construction of public community colleges. CASE (R N.J.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4910 -- Similar to HR 3543. KING (D Utah) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4930 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re loans for medical and dental students and interns. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4970 -- Authorize a 3-year program of federal financial assistance for public elementary and secondary schools; amend PL 81-815 and 874. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4978 -- Promote education in the U.S. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5047 -- Make permanent temporary provisions of PL 81-815 and 874 re federal assistance in construction and operation of schools in the areas affected by federal activities. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5080 -- Establish Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute, a graduate school for advanced studies in American Government. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/1/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5099 -- Similar to HR 132. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 3/1/61.

HEALTH

SENATE

S 1130 -- Authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Hill (D Ala.), Yarborough (D Texas), Javits (R N.Y.), Smith (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1158 -- Assist voluntary non-profit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/2/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4921 -- Similar to HR 4222. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4998 -- Expand and improve community facilities and services for health care of aged. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4999 -- Increase training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5024 -- Protect public from unsanitary milk and milk products. MACGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5036 -- Similar to HR 909. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 2/28/61.

WELFARE

SENATE

S 1090 -- Increase to \$1,800, annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from social security benefits. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1101 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1115 -- Provide minimum benefits under OASDI for individuals at age 72. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1120 -- Provide for coverage of doctors of medicine under social security, increase annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from social security benefits. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1121 -- Increase benefits under OASDI system, increase from \$4,800 to \$6,000 maximum amount of annual earnings with respect to which benefits may be based. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1126 -- Provide for registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Burdick (D N.D.), Smith (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1131 -- Assist states to establish day-care facilities for children of migrant agricultural workers. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Smith (D Mass.), Yarborough (D Texas), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1152 -- Permit coverage under social security of certain policemen and policewomen in Hammond, La. LONG (D La.) -- 3/2/61 -- Finance.

S 1196 -- Provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits. BURDICK (D N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 3/3/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4884 -- Similar to HR 3865. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4888 -- Similar to HR 3865. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4911 -- Pay old-age insurance benefits to all who have attained age 70, increase minimum amount of all monthly insurance benefits. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4920 -- Similar to HR 4178. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4927 -- Similar to HR 3034. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4936 -- Similar to HR 3523. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4942 -- Improve benefits under OASDI by increasing minimum benefits and aged widow's benefits and by making additional persons eligible. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4971 -- Establish Youth Conservation Agency. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4992 -- Similar to HR 5. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4995 -- Provide coverage under OASDI for all officers and employees of the U.S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5004 -- Similar to HR 110. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5007 -- Similar to HR 25. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5014 -- Establish equal minimum monthly payments for recipients of aid to the blind under state programs. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5015 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act re ability of family or relatives of a blind individual to provide for his support. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5016 -- Increase federal financial aid to the blind. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5017 -- Prohibit states from requiring an individual encumber, or divest himself of, title to his property as a condition of eligibility for aid to the blind. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5018 -- Liberalize restrictions re possession of property or other resources as a condition of eligibility for aid to the blind. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5026 -- Provide for coverage of physicians by insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5027 -- Amend section 5(1) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re benefits to remarried widows of railroad employees. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5030 -- Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5075 -- Provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5093 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation may be paid concurrently with military retired pay. MCSWEEN (D La.) -- 3/1/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5094 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 by eliminating "living with" requirement for annuities to widows and widowers. MCSWEEN (D La.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5102 -- Similar to HR 10. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5104 -- Provide increased federal matching of state old-age assistance expenditures. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5106 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re disability freeze with only four quarters of coverage. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5107 -- Similar to HR 3068. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5117 -- Establish temporary program of extended unemployment compensation, and increase rate of federal unemployment tax. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5145 -- Similar to HR 10. BOOGS (D La.) -- 3/2/61.

HR 5147 -- Amend "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce", approved Aug. 2, 1956. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5150 -- Correct computation of service for retirement purposes for members of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve for July 25, 1947-Nov. 1, 1949 period. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/2/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 5167 -- Similar to HR 110. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/2/61.

HR 5169 -- Similar to HR 4807. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/2/61.

HR 5170 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate age requirements for wife's insurance benefits and widow's insurance benefits, eliminate provisions which reduce a woman's benefits where she becomes entitled before attaining age 65. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HOUSING

SENATE

S 1127 -- Amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to assist in provision of housing for domestic farm labor. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 4931 -- Amend Housing Act of 1959 to provide a 1-year moratorium on FHA-insured and certain other mortgages, with Federal Government assuming payments (both principal and interest) and other mortgage costs, for mortgagors in areas of substantial unemployment who are unemployed and unable to make such payments through no fault of their own. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5090 -- Provide a 1-year moratorium on principal payments under Federal Housing Administration insured and Veterans' Administration guaranteed mortgages for mortgagors who are unemployed and unable to make such payments through no fault of their own. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5121 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to provide procedures followed by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in granting charters to federal savings and loan associations be subject to provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5124 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to redefine the lending powers of federal savings and loan associations to facilitate trade-in financing of homes. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5125 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to provide specific authority for participation of federal savings and loan associations in the national effort to provide adequate housing facilities for the aging. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5126 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to broaden investment powers of federal savings and loan associations to include specific power to invest in certificates of beneficial interest issued by urban renewal investment trusts. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

SENATE

S 1111 -- Amend title 38 of the USC to provide that, for determining annual income of an individual eligible for pension, payments of state bonus for military service be excluded. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance. S 1153 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans in Armed Forces Jan. 31, 1955-July 1, 1963. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/2/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4901 -- Amend section 90, title 38, USC, that burial allowances are paid where discharges were changed by competent authority after death of veteran from dishonorable to conditions other than dishonorable. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4904 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4905 -- Provide loans to veterans when housing credit is otherwise not generally available. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4906 -- Permit waiver of premiums and payment of total disability income benefits to veterans holding national service life insurance policies who become totally disabled before their 65th birthday. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4907 -- Similar to HR 848. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4908 -- Similar to HR 4011. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4909 -- Similar to HR 2872. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4918 -- Provide a substantial increase in wartime disability compensation. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4928 -- Similar to HR 209. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4932 -- Liberalize marriage date requirements applicable to payment of pension to widows of Civil War veterans. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5002 -- Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1(a) and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to education who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5021 -- Similar to HR 209. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5031 -- Provide disabilities of veterans held prisoners of war for 2 or more years by the Japanese during World War II be considered service connected. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5034 -- Provide for a Veterans' Administration general, medical, and surgical hospital of 500 beds at Sacramento, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5048 -- Grant a pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I with a minimum of 90 days service. WILSON (R Ind.) -- 2/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5084 -- Preserve total disability ratings under laws administered by Veterans' Administration where ratings have been in force for 15 years or more. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5089 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a statutory presumption of "line of duty" incurrence of injury or disease: HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5103 -- Similar to HR 209. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5109 -- Eliminate the requirement that outpatient dental treatment and related appliances for service-connected disabilities be furnished on a time-completion basis. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5110 -- Amend chapter 33, title 38, USC, to make educational benefits therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5111 -- Similar to HR 271. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5112 -- Provide that deaths resulting from exploding dud shells not be considered to result from willful misconduct. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5113 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish space and facilities, if available, to state veteran agencies. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5128 -- Amend section 541 of title 38, USC, to eliminate income limitation to the payment of pension to widows. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5152 -- Provide that social security benefits, other annuities and up to \$10,000 in payments of life insurance not be income for purposes of determining eligibility of individuals for pension. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/2/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5164 -- Similar to HR 209. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/2/61.

H J Res 264 -- Similar to H J Res 134. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 1080 -- Amend PL 84-503 to provide annuities for the widows of certain foreign service officers who retired prior to effective date of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/28/61 -- Foreign Relations.

S 1154 -- Improve and strengthen international relations of the U.S. by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/2/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 4943 -- Provide the U.S. reimburse states and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 4991 -- Similar to HR 2033. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5010 -- Similar to HR 2033. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5028 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to pay for the relief and rehabilitation of needy victims of Nazi persecution. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5086 -- Create an International Trade Commission to establish and improve international expositions, trade fairs, and trade marts in the U.S. and world. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5116 -- Similar to HR 1901. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5168 -- Establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism. ROTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

S 1157 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide any territory over which the U.S. had jurisdiction under a treaty be treated as a separate quota area. LONG (D Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 4996 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 5097 -- Amend section 205(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for denial by Attorney General of any petition for nonquota status or preference re certain aliens claiming such status or preference by reason of marriage to a citizen of the U.S. or to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. MOOREHEAD (R Ohio) -- 3/1/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 5159 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to encourage travel to the U.S. by foreign nationals; liberalize visa requirements for non-immigrant visitors. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

HOUSE

HR 4922 -- Similar to HR 341. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61.
 HR 4923 -- Similar to HR 648. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61.
 H Con Res 178 -- Provide one general expenditure authorization act for each fiscal year, and for other purposes. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Con Res 179 -- Re exercise by the President of the United States of veto powers over items in certain bills. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 189 -- Provide funds for Committee on the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/27/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 190 -- Create a Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Problems of Urban Areas. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 191 -- Create a Select Committee to Conduct a Study of the Fiscal Organization and Procedures of the Congress. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 192 -- Re fiscal policies of the U.S. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 198 -- Direct Subcommittee on Equipment, Supplies and Manpower, of House Committee on Agriculture to conduct field hearings. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 199 -- Authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of noise level created by jet aircraft. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 200 -- Provide funds for Committee on Banking and Currency. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/28/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 201 -- Print additional copies of "The House Committee on Un-American Activities, What It Is -- What It Does." WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 202 -- Similar to HR 192. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/1/61.
 H Res 204 -- Provide additional funds for Committee on the Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SENATE

S J Res 58 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S., re qualifications of electors. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Long (D La.), Smathers (D Fla.), Yarborough (D Texas), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

H J Res 262 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/27/61.
 H J Res 263 -- Similar to H J Res 11. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61.
 H J Res 266 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 2/27/61.
 H J Res 267 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SIBAL (R Conn.) -- 2/27/61.
 H J Res 268 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 269 -- Similar to H J Res 4. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 270 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 272 -- Similar to H J Res 4. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 273 -- Similar to H J Res 4. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 274 -- Similar to H J Res 25. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 275 -- Similar to H J Res 4. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 276 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 277 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/28/61.
 H J Res 280 -- Similar to H J Res 4. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61.
 H J Res 281 -- Similar to H J Res 4. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/2/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 1118 -- Dispose of all or part of Ellis Island for purposes consistent with public interest and welfare. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/28/61 -- Government Operations.
 S 1136 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit disposal of surplus property for educational extension conducted through 4-H Clubs. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/28/61 -- Government Operations.
 S 1198 -- Similar to S 1118. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/3/61.

HOUSE

HR 4938 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make municipalities eligible for donations of surplus personal property. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/27/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 5005 -- Make payments in lieu of taxes re certain industrial manufacturing plants owned by the U.S. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5096 -- Similar to HR 4135. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/1/61.
 H J Res 278 -- Establish Department of Rural and Suburban Government. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61 -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

S 1103 -- Re employment and compensation of retired members of the Armed Forces in civilian offices or positions of the U.S. Government. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 1149 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2% percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/2/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 4893 -- Similar to HR 751. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61.
 HR 4894 -- Similar to HR 933. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61.
 HR 4899 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re adjustment of inequities. DOMINICK (R Colo.) (by request) -- 2/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4902 -- Transfer credit from civil service retirement system to OASDI. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4926 -- Similar to HR 119. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61.
 HR 4975 -- Permit entry and mailing as second-class mail of publications of elementary and secondary institutions of learning. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4987 -- Similar to HR 62. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/28/61.
 HR 4988 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate reduction in annuity for a spouse who predeceases person making election. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4989 -- Make Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956 applicable to certain persons who retired under automatic separation provisions of Act prior to the enactment of amendment. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4993 -- Similar to HR 119. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/28/61.
 HR 5038 -- Define "military service" in Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5040 -- Grant civil service employees who are members of Reserve components military leave of not more than 15 days annually during any one calendar year. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5079 -- Pay unused sick leave credited to an employee at time of separation from service. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5081 -- Eliminate provisions of Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 re nondependent husbands of married female employees. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5162 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide additional unit of life insurance. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/2/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 1137 -- Amend "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1954. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1161 -- Provide for use of lands in Garrison Dam project by Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation. BURDICK (D N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 4892 -- Amend act re workweek of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 2/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 4913 -- Increase authorization for funds to be granted for construction of hospital facilities in the District of Columbia; extend time grants may be made; authorize grant for funds to George Washington University Hospital. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 4945 -- Set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of the Quinault Tribe. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5122 -- Provide American Samoa be represented in Congress by a Deputy to House of Representatives. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5143 -- Amend "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 3/2/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 5144 -- Provide payment for individual Indian and tribal lands of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social and economic development of the tribe. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5165 -- Provide payment of individual Indian and tribal lands of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social, and economic development of the tribe. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

S 1086 -- Authorize certain communications to be intercepted in compliance with state law. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

S 1142 -- Amend sections 1, 17a, 57, 64a (S), 67b, 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act. HRUSKA (R Neb.), EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

S 1195 -- Provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 3/3/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 4979 -- Create an eastern judicial district for California, create an eastern division for northern district of California, appoint two additional district judges for California. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 4980 -- Similar to HR 4979. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4981 -- Similar to HR 4979. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4982 -- Similar to HR 4979. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4983 -- Similar to HR 4979. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4984 -- Similar to HR 4979. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4985 -- Similar to HR 4979. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4986 -- Similar to HR 327. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5085 -- Establish additional judicial district in Florida. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/1/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 5101 -- Similar to HR 3684. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5129 -- Similar to HR 2252. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61.

H Res 197 -- Declare Eastern Orthodox Church a major faith in the U.S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S 1113 -- Issue special postage stamps to celebrate 100th anniversary of completion of first transcontinental telegraph line and honor Edward Creighton, a pioneer in American communication. HRUSKA (R Neb.), CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 56 -- Designate April 30-May 6, 1961 National Invest-in-America Week. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 57 -- Establish in District of Columbia a memorial to Albert Einstein. JAVITS (R N.Y.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 60 -- Establish Sesquicentennial Commission to celebrate Battle of New Orleans, authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain property within Chalmette National Historical Park. LONG (D La.), ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 61 -- Designate 1961 as "Bible Anniversary Year." HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 62 -- Designate first day of May each year as Law Day, U.S.A. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 4887 -- Issue special postage stamp in memory of Dr. Thomas Anthony Dooley. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 261 -- Establish Sesquicentennial Commission to celebrate Battle of New Orleans, authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain property within Chalmette National Historical Park. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/27/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 271 -- Designate fourth Sunday in September each year Interfaith Day. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 279 -- Similar to H J Res 164. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 3/1/61.

H Res 196 -- Observe Dakota Territorial Centennial. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

H Res 203 -- Give proper recognition to Dakota Territory Centennial. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 3/1/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

S 1104 -- Amend titles 10 and 18, USC, re activities by retired or former officers of the Armed Forces in sales to the Government and proceedings, contracts, claims, controversies, or other matters re activities of the department in which they have served. JAVITS (R N.Y.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1116 -- Authorize sale, without regard to 6-month waiting period prescribed, of certain calcines and matte to be disposed of pursuant to Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), LONG (D Mo.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1134 -- Pay per diem to certain members of the Navy and Marine Corps for temporary duty performed after Jan. 1, 1958. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1156 -- Provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii), LONG (D Hawaii) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1173 -- Appoint Dwight David Eisenhower to the active list of the Regular Army. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1178 -- Encourage competition in procurement by armed services. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1182 -- Amend title V of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1961, to require more effective measures to be taken for allocation of procurement contracts within areas of economic dislocation. KEATING (R N.Y.), JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1189 -- Authorize Coast Guard to carry on certain oceanographic research. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1202 -- Impose certain limitations upon Department of Defense and the military departments re purchase of coffee produced outside the U.S. FONG (R Hawaii), LONG (D Hawaii) -- 3/3/61 -- Armed Services.

S J Res 59 -- Establish a Commission on Manpower Needs for Defense in the Space Age. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 4891 -- Similar to HR 131. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4919 -- Prohibit assignment of certain duties to members of the Armed Forces. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/27/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 4924 -- Award Good Conduct Medal to certain veterans of World War I. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 4925 -- Provide persons who served in Army or Navy during World War I may, if they possess certain qualifications, wear Distinguished and Presidential Unit Citations and Combat Infantryman's and Medical Badges. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5000 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5039 -- Provide federal support for defense forces established under section 109(c) of title 32, USC RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5041 -- Furnish uniform and present flag of the U.S. for deceased members of National Guard. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5042 -- Provide for investigation by a military department of certain aircraft accidents and use reports from those investigations in actions for damages. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5148 -- Encourage competition in procurement by the armed services. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 5163 -- Exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from examination-of-records clause. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/2/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

SENATE

S 1144 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/2/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

S 1085 -- Dispose of certain federal property on the Minidoka project, Idaho; Shoshone project, Wyoming; and Yakima project, Washington. MCGEE (D Wyo.), HICKEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1087 -- Authorize and direct transfer of certain federal property to the Government of American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1108 -- Convey property in San Diego to regents of University of California. KUCHEL (R Calif.), ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Armed Services.

S 1138 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to North Dakota and Minnesota to enter into an agreement re boundary. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 4917 -- Re relief of Albany County, N.Y. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 4933 -- Re relief of Mill School District, San Bernardino County, Calif. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 2/27/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 5037 -- Reimburse Lancaster, Mass., for loss of taxes in certain property acquired by the U.S. for military purposes. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5043 -- Extend application of act of June 11, 1960, to authorize the leasing of certain Indian land in California. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 265 -- Establish commission to study nonmineral public land laws of the United States. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

S 1110 -- Amend definition of "construction" in section 101 of title 23, USC, to authorize the inclusion of tenant relocation costs. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Bush (R Conn.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Public Works.

S 1139 -- Amend act granting consent of Congress to Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact re waters of the Little Missouri River to extend expiration date. YOUNG (R N.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Burdick (D N.D.), Case (R S.D.), Hickey (D Wyo.), Mundt (R S.D.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1155 -- Establish Fort Smith National Historic Site, in Arkansas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1159 -- Increase authorizations for fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for forest development roads and trails, Indian reservation roads, and public lands highways; provide authorization for construction of national forest recreation and access roads. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/2/61 -- Public Works.

S 1165 -- Revise boundaries and change name of Fort Vancouver National Monument, in Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1187 -- Amend federal air pollution control law to provide for a more effective program. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/2/61 -- Public Works.

S 1188 -- Establish Rainbow Bridge National Monument as Rainbow Bridge National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1191 -- Establish Golden Spike National Monument in Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1192 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act re limitations on the leasing of coal lands imposed upon railroads. HICKEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 3/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1208 -- Amend PL 86-506, 74 Stat. 199, approved June 11, 1960. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 3/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 4885 -- Establish Prairie National Park in Kansas. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 4900 -- Establish a fund of \$25 million for emergency flood-control work. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/27/61 -- Public Works.

HR 4972 -- Similar to HR 2960. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5006 -- Similar to HR 3524. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5013 -- Save and preserve, for public use and benefit, a portion of the remaining undeveloped seashore of the U.S. in Texas. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5022 -- Provide flood control, navigation, or other projects in the delta area and drainage basin of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Calif., preserve and protect the scenic and recreational values and enhance the recreational and conservation potential of the area. MCFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Public Works.

HR 5046 -- Similar to HR 4036. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5049 -- Similar to HR 5013. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5078 -- Promote harmony between the U.S. and States of the Union re administration of water, strengthen rights to use of water acquired under state law. ASPINWALL (D Colo.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5100 -- Similar to HR 5078. Saylor (R Pa.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5083 -- Similar to HR 66. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5114 -- Amend section 131 of title 23, USC, re control of advertising in areas adjacent to the Interstate System. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 3/1/61 -- Public Works.

HR 5127 -- Similar to HR 5114. SMITH (D Va.) -- 3/1/61.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

S 1089 -- Amend parts I and III of the Interstate Commerce Act to make unlawful certain discriminatory rates, charges, and practices. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1117 -- Amend Investment Company Act of 1940. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1145 -- Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1146 -- Amend section 510 of the Interstate Commerce Act to extend for 2 years the loan guaranty authority of Interstate Commerce Commission. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1176 -- Prescribe a national policy re acquisition and disposition of proprietary rights in scientific and technical information obtained and inventions made through expenditure of public funds; establish in executive branch a Federal Inventions Administration to administer proprietary rights of the U.S. re such information and inventions; encourage the contribution to the U.S. of inventions of significant value for national defense, public health, or any national scientific program. LONG (D La.) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

S 1084 -- Establish a national policy for acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through the expenditure of public funds. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/28/61 -- Judiciary.

S 1181 -- Promote mutual understanding and cooperation between labor and management to increase productivity in the national interest and for the benefit of the individual worker and businessman, through establishment of a National Productivity Council and the promotion of local and industry-wide councils. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4896 -- Similar to HR 83. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 5020 -- Amend section 307 (c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for a minimum altitude of not less than 3,000 feet for flight of aircraft over certain populated areas and near landing areas. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5044 -- Amend section 10 and section 3 of Federal Reserve Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5092 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that program under which Government contracts are mandatorily set aside for small-business concerns not apply in construction contracts. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5115 -- Authorize accumulation by banks of special reserves for particular protection of savings depositors. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5149 -- Amend subdivision (d) of section 60 of Bankruptcy Act (11 USC 96d) to give court authority on its own motion to reexamine attorney fees in bankruptcy proceeding. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 5171 -- Provide fair competition between domestic industries operating under Fair Labor Standards Act and foreign industries that supply articles imported into the U.S. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 177 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/27/61.

COMMERCE

SENATE

S 1186 -- Protect consumers of articles of merchandise composed in whole or in part of gold or silver from fraudulent misrepresentation concerning quality. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 5032 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc in the U.S. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5120 -- Amend Small Business Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5156 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.

LABOR

SENATE

S 1114 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act and Railway Labor Act re emergency labor disputes. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Aiken (R Vt.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1122 -- Provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1123 -- Amend section 13(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re exemption of agricultural employees from child labor provisions of act. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1128 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to make its provisions applicable to agriculture. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1129 -- Provide improved programs of recruitment, transportation, and distribution of agricultural workers in the U.S. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1132 -- Establish "National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor." WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1166 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices for reasons of age, by Federal Government contractors and subcontractors. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 3/2/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4912 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that under certain circumstances it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer who moves his operations to a new location to refuse employment to his former employees who are qualified to perform work done at such new location. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4929 -- Amend Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act re method of enforcement; provide certain additional sanctions. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4994 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5003 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/28/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5123 -- Reduce maximum work week under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to 35 hours. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5158 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises; increase minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 3/2/61 -- Education and Labor.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

S 1083 -- Authorize designation of air freight forwarders and international air-freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1183 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to provide for reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1184 -- Conform provisions of section 802 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, with those of section 510 thereof as amended by PL 86-575, approved July 5, 1960. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1185 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize expenditure from certain capital reserve funds of certain amounts for research, development, and design expenses. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/2/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1197 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act re ratemaking where competition between carriers of different modes of transportation is involved. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Cotton (R N.H.), Monroney (D Okla.), Yarborough (D Texas), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 3/3/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 4974 -- Provide Interstate Commerce Commission prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of certain parts on railroad cars, and require carriers by railroad to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures in safe and suitable condition. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5029 -- Similar to HR 682. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 5088 -- Similar to HR 682. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5095 -- Clarify status of air freight forwarders as air carriers. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5173 -- Similar to HR 2586. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/2/61.

TAXES

SENATE

S 1102 -- Provide additional income tax exemption for physically handicapped taxpayers. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1133 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to withhold tax credit under section 3302 from maritime employers in states that do not meet the conditions required by section 3305(f). McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Finance.

S 1143 -- Allow an additional income exemption of \$1,200 for an individual who is a student at an institution of higher education. DODD (D Conn.) -- 3/2/61 -- Finance.

S 1162 -- Allow an additional income-tax exemption of \$1,200 for an individual who is a fulltime college student and an additional income-tax exemption of \$400 for an individual who is a fulltime high-school student. BLAKLEY (D Texas) -- 3/2/61 -- Finance.

S 1193 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re priority and effect of federal tax liens and levies. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Randolph (D W.Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Talmadge (D Ga.) -- 3/3/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 4886 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4895 -- Similar to HR 4886. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4897 -- Amend section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit deduction for additions to reserve for bad debts of a domestic building and loan association to an association, none of the guarantee or permanent stock of which is owned by a holding company, or other similar corporation. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4898 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4903 -- Similar to HR 2879. IKARD (D Texas) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4914 -- Similar to HR 4886. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4916 -- Similar to HR 4886. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4935 -- Similar to HR 4886. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4937 -- Similar to HR 4886. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4941 -- Similar to HR 346. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/27/61.

HR 4976 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition expenses paid by him for education of himself, spouse, or any dependents. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4977 -- Similar to HR 142. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/28/61.

HR 4990 -- Provide that annuities under Civil Service Retirement Act not be subject to income tax. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5009 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, re excise tax on matches. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5025 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for tuition, fees, and books to public and private institutions of higher education for his education or education of spouse or any dependents. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5035 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other educational expenses paid by him for education of himself, spouse, or any dependents at an institution of higher learning. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5082 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and allow owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. CASEY (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5087 -- Re withholding, for income tax imposed by certain cities on the compensation of federal employees. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5091 -- Similar to HR 1923. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5105 -- Similar to HR 139. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5108 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses for his education or education of spouse or any dependents at a college or university. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5119 -- Similar to HR 346. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/1/61.

HR 5146 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for education of himself or his dependents at an institution of higher learning. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5151 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include a pro rata share of income of foreign corporations in gross income of taxpayers owning, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting stock of such foreign corporations; repeal foreign tax credit. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5153 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount for which a credit may be allowed against federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to states. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5154 -- Grant an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who has attained age 65 or is blind. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5155 -- Similar to HR 5153. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 3/2/61.

HR 5157 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of small business investment companies. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5160 -- Similar to HR 86. MILLIKEN (R Pa.) -- 3/2/61.

HR 5161 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to stimulate economic growth and activity, provide additional jobs for the growing labor force, and permit replacement of obsolete and inefficient machinery and equipment by allowance of reinvestment depreciation deductions. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5166 -- Amend section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that under certain circumstances gain on the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's home will not be taxed whether or not he replaces it with another residence. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5172 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income tax exemptions. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

HR 4940 -- Re duty-free imports of Philippine tobacco. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5001 -- Define "articles" as that term is used in paragraph 909 of Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C., sec. 1001, par. 909), as amended. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 2/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5076 -- Re income tax treatment of certain income derived by foreign central banks of issue, and to the tariff treatment of articles acquired abroad by returning residents. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5077 -- Similar to HR 5076. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 3/1/61.
HR 5118 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re marking of imported articles and containers. MASON (R Ill.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5130 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for certain petroleum products and derivatives to be temporarily imported without payment of duty. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 3/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
H Con Res 172 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. ASHMORE (S.C.) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 173 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 174 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 175 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KING (D Utah) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 176 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 180 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/27/61.
H Con Res 181 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 2/28/61.
H Con Res 182 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/61.

Capitol Briefs

TEAMSTER MONITORS

Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts Feb. 28 dissolved the three-member board of monitors he had created Jan. 31, 1958, to oversee cleanup activities in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Letts also gave the union permission to hold a convention to elect officers. A Teamster spokesman March 8 said the convention probably would be held early in July. (1960 Almanac p. 703)

Letts' Feb. 28 rulings ended three years of court action involving the union, a rank-and-file group and the board of monitors. The monitors board was created following the October 1957 election of James R. Hoffa to succeed Dave Beck as Teamster president. A group of rank-and-file Teamster members brought suit to prevent Hoffa from taking office, charging his election was rigged. On Jan. 31, 1958 Letts approved a consent agreement between the rank-and-file group and the union permitting Hoffa to take office provisionally but appointing the board of monitors to oversee cleanups in the union. At the end of the cleanup period, but no sooner than a year, the union was to be permitted to hold a convention and election and the monitor group was to be dissolved.

During the existence of monitorship there were numerous disputes between it and the union over the board's powers to order cleanup actions by the union. Letts dissolved the board after it became evident the monitors were powerless to act because of legal complications, and the rank-and-file group approved the dissolution. Among the key legal complications were the July 21, 1960 ruling by a court of appeals that the monitors had no power to remove the union officers; and the court's subsequent holdings that the board could act at all only as a board, and that either the rank-and-file group or the union could veto appointment of board members. Because of the latter two findings, the board, short one member after chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue resigned July 15, 1960, was never brought up to full strength after that date, and consequently could take no actions.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court March 6 unanimously ruled that mechanical eavesdropping was unconstitutional if the device used penetrated into a person's home.

Involved in the case, *Silverman v U.S.*, was a foot-long, thin spike wired for sound used by District of Columbia police in 1958 to eavesdrop on a home which they suspected housed gamblers. The spike was driven under

a baseboard from within the adjoining house until it touched a metal air duct of the house under surveillance. The duct then served to transmit sounds from all parts of the house to the police receiver. Information received in this manner was subsequently used to help convict the occupants of gambling.

Justice Potter Stewart writing for the Court said the device violated the Fourth Amendment which prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures." At the core of the argument, Stewart said, "stands the right of a man to retreat into his own home and there be free from unreasonable governmental intrusion."

The decision was the first in which the Court had ruled that a form of eavesdropping was unconstitutional. In earlier decisions, the Court held that conversations overheard with a detectaphone placed against a wall could be used as evidence, and that wiretapping, in itself, did not violate the Fourth Amendment.

The decision sent the case back to the lower courts for retrial.

OVERSEAS SPENDING CURBS

President Kennedy March 6 outlined measures to reduce overseas spending by members of the Armed Forces, U.S. civilian employees and their families to help ease the current balance of payments deficit. Mr. Kennedy said a cut in each individual's expenditures of from \$75 to \$110 a year was necessary to compensate for the Feb. 1 revocation of President Eisenhower's Nov. 16 directive reducing the number of military dependents abroad. Among the measures:

- Voluntary limitation of expenditures for foreign goods to necessary items purchased in an exchange, required for individual or household use abroad, or totalling less than \$100 per year.
- Prohibition of transportation of foreign cars at U.S. Government expense, effective March 6.
- Utilization of servicemen and dependents for off-duty jobs on military posts currently held by foreigners.
- Limitation of the value of duty-free gifts sent to the United States by servicemen to \$10 per shipment.

CORDINER RESIGNATION

Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, announced Feb. 27 he would resign as Chairman of the Business Advisory Council which acts as counsel to the Secretary of Commerce. Cordiner said he was resigning to devote full attention to the company, although members of the Council had urged him to remain. Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges Feb. 14 said he would let the Council decide whether Cordiner should remain in view of price fixing fines levied against General Electric. (Weekly Report p. 261)

CQ Senate Votes 2 through 3.

**Senate Confirms Meriwether Nomination by 67-18 Vote
After Rejecting Javits Motion to Recommit to Committee**

2. Nomination of Charles M. Meriwether to be a director of the Export-Import Bank. Javits (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the nomination to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 18-66 (D 9-48; R 9-18), March 7, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 384)
3. Meriwether confirmation. Confirmed 67-18 (D 48-8; R 19-10), March 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Vote No.	TOTAL		DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
	2	3	Vote No.	2	3	Vote No.	2	3
	Yea	18	67	Yea	9	48	Yea	9
Nay	66	18	Nay	48	8	Nay	18	10

	2	3		2	3		2	3		2	3
ALABAMA			INDIANA			NEBRASKA					
Hill	N	Y	Hartke	N	Y	Curtis	N	Y			
Sparkman	N	Y	Capehart	?	X	Hruska	N	Y			
ARKANSAS			IOWA			NEVADA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Bible	N	Y			
Gruening	Y	-	Miller	Y	N	Cannon	N	Y			
ARIZONA	N	Y	KANSAS	N	-	NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden	-		Carlson	N	Y	Bridges	N	Y			
Goldwater			Schoeppel	N	Y	Cotton	Y	N			
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY	N	Y	NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Williams	Y	N			
McClellan	N	Y	Morton	?	Y	Case	Y	N			
CALIFORNIA	N	Y	LOUISIANA	N	Y	NEW MEXICO					
Engle	?	?	Ellender	N	Y	Anderson	N	Y			
Kuchel			Long	N	Y	Chavez	N	N			
COLORADO	Y	X	Muskie	N	Y	NEW YORK					
Carroll	N	Y	Smith	Y	N	Javits	Y	N			
Allott	N	Y	MARYLAND	N	Y	Keating	Y	N			
CONNECTICUT			Beall	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd	N	Y	Butler	N	Y	Ervin	N	Y			
Bush	✓	X	MASSACHUSETTS	N	Y	Jordan	?	?			
DELAWARE			Smith	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA					
Boggs	N	Y	Saltonstall	X	Y	Burdick	N	Y			
Williams	N	Y	MICHIGAN	N	Y	Young	N	Y			
FLORIDA			Hart	N	Y	OHIO					
Holland	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Lausche	Y	N			
Smathers	X	✓	MINNESOTA	N	Y	Young	Y	N			
GEORGIA			Humphrey	N	Y	OKLAHOMA					
Russell	N	Y	McCarthy	?	?	Kerr	N	Y			
Talmadge	N	Y	MISSISSIPPI	N	Y	Monrone	?	Y			
HAWAII			Eastland	N	Y	OREGON					
Long	N	Y	Stennis	N	Y	Morse	Y	N			
Fong	N	Y	MISSOURI	?	Y	Neuberger	Y	N			
IDAHO			Long	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	N	Y	Symington	N	Y	Clark	Y	N			
Dvorshek	Y	N	MONTANA	N	Y	Scott	Y	N			
ILLINOIS			Mansfield	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	N	Y	Metcalf	N	?	Pastore	N	Y			
Dirksen	N	Y				Pell	✓	?			

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Poll, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

CQ House Votes 6 through 8.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 9, 13, 14.)

House Votes Additional 1961 Impacted Areas School Aid, Passes Feed Grains Bill with Secretary's Powers Intact

6. HR 5188. Third Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Fogarty (D R.I.) amendment to provide an additional \$29,990,000 for payments to school districts in impacted areas (principally those with federal installations.) Agreed to 339-62 (D 226-10; R 113-52), March 7, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 385)

7. HR 4510. Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961, providing for a rise in price supports for feed grains, payments in cash and kind for farmers who agreed to reduce acreage of corn and grain sorghums between 20 percent and 40 percent, and loss of eligibility for price supports for farmers who did not participate in the acreage-reduction

plan. McIntire (R Maine) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete Section 3. Section 3 permitted the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to drive down the market price so that non-participants would not be protected by the price-support umbrella, to sell Government-owned corn and grain sorghums on the market at 17 percent below the price-support price. Recommital motion rejected, 196-214 (D 31-214; R 165-0), March 9, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 383)

8. HR 4510. Passage of the bill. Passed 209-202 (D 205-41; R 4-161), March 9, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Vote No.	TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN							
	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8					
	Yes	339	196	209	Yes	226	31	205	Yes	113	165	4		
Nay		62	214	202	Nay		10	214	41	Nay		52	0	161

	6	7	8		6	7	8		6	7	8	
ALABAMA				19 Holifield	?	N	Y	HAWAII				
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	AL Inouye	Y	N	Y	
1 Baykin	Y	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	IDAHO	Y	N	Y	
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	16 Bell	Y	Y	N	2 Harding	Y	N	Y	
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	1 Post	Y	N	Y	
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	X	X	ILLINOIS				
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	24 Lipscomb	Y	✓	X	25 Gray	Y	N	Y	
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	21 Mack	Y	N	Y	
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	25 Rousselot	Y	Y	N	24 Price	?	N	Y	
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	20 Smith	N	Y	N	23 Shipley	Y	N	N	
ALASKA								16 Anderson	?	Y	N	
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y					17 Arends	Y	Y	N	
ARIZONA				4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	19 Chipleyfield	Y	Y	N	
2 Vacancy				1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	20 Findley	N	Y	N	
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	14 Hoffman	N	Y	N	
ARKANSAS				2 Dominick	Y	Y	N	15 Mason	N	Y	N	
5 Alford	Y	Y	N	CONNECTICUT				18 Michel	N	Y	N	
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	N	
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Chicago Cook County				
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	
6 Vacancy	Y	N	Y	5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	12 Finnegan	Y	N	Y	
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	
CALIFORNIA				4 Sibal	Y	Y	N	7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	DELAWARE				3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA				2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	
1 Miller C.W.	Y	N	Y	4 Foscall	N	N	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	
8 Miller G.P.	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	N	Y	N	9 Yates	Y	N	Y	
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	13 Church	Y	Y	N	
29 Saund	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	10 Collier	N	Y	N	
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	
27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y	3 Sikes	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	3 Brodemas	Y	N	Y	
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	GEORGIA				8 Denton	Y	N	Y	
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	8 Blitch	Y	?	?	1 Madden	Y	N	Y	
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	5 Davis J.C.	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y	N	
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	7 Davis J.W.	Y	N	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y	N	
28 Utt	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	11 Bruce	Y	Y	N	
30 Wilson	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	5 Vacancy	N	Y	N	
9 Younger	Y	Y	N	1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck	N	Y	N	
Los Angeles Co.				9 Landrum	?	N	Y	10 Harvey	N	Y	N	
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher	Y	N	Y	6 Roudabush	Y	Y	N	
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	9 Wilson	Y	Y	N	
				6 Vinson	Y	N	Y					

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Paired For.
 ♦ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Paired Against.
 - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

6 7 8

IOWA												
6 Coad	Y	N	Y									
5 Smith	Y	N	Y									
2 Bromwell	N	Y	N									
3 Gross	N	Y	N									
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N									
7 Jensen	?	?	?									
4 Kyl	N	Y	N									
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N									
KANSAS												
5 Breeding	Y	N	Y									
1 Avery	Y	Y	N									
6 Dale	Y	Y	Y									
2 Ellsworth	Y	Y	N									
3 McVey	Y	Y	N									
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N									
KENTUCKY												
3 Burke	Y	N	Y									
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y									
2 Notcher	Y	N	Y									
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y									
5 Spence	Y	N	Y									
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y									
6 Watts	Y	N	Y									
8 Siler	N	Y	N									
LOUISIANA												
2 Boggs	Y	?	Y									
4 Brooks	Y	Y	N									
1 Hebert	?	Y	Y									
8 McSween	Y	Y	Y									

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 6 through 8.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 9, 13, 14.)

6 7 8			6 7 8			6 7 8			6 7 8		
6 Morrison	?	/	NEBRASKA	5 Scott	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	3 Beermann	12 Taylor	Y	N	Y	2 Riley	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson	?	Y	2 Cunningham	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	4 Martin	10 Jonas	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE			1 Weaver	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry	Y	Y	N
1 Garland	Y	Y	AL Boring	AL Nygaard	Y	Y	N	1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	AL Short	Y	Y	N	TENNESSEE			
2 Tupper	Y	Y	2 Bass	9 Ashley	?	N	Y	6 Bass	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			1 Merrow	11 Cook	Y	N	Y	9 Davis	?	N	Y
2 Brewster	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	?	X	11 Addonizio	18 Hays	N	Y	N	4 Evans	?	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	14 Daniels	19 Kirwan	Y	?	?	3 Frazier	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	10 Moeller	Y	N	N	5 Loser	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	Y	N	8 Joelson	21 Vanik	Y	N	N	7 Murray	N	Y	N
5 Lankford	Y	N	10 Rodino	17 Asbrough	Y	N	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y	N
6 Mathias	Y	Y	4 Thompson	14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	1 Reece	?	V	X
MASSACHUSETTS			3 Auchincloss	8 Betts	Y	Y	N	TEXAS			
2 Boland	Y	N	1 Cabell	22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	N	6 Dwyer	16 Bow	N	Y	N	2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	N	5 Frelinghuysen	7 Brown	Y	N	Y	17 Burleson	Y	Y	N
7 Lane	Y	N	2 Glenn	2 Clancy	N	Y	N	22 Casey	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald	Y	N	9 Osmers	12 Devine	Y	Y	N	7 Dowdy	N	N	N
12 McCormack	Y	N	12 Wallbauser	8 Harsha	Y	Y	N	21 Fisher	N	N	N
11 O'Neill	?	N	7 Widnall	5 Latta	Y	Y	N	13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	?	N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	20 Kilday	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	AL Montoya	23 Minsball	N	Y	N	15 Kilgore	Y	V	X
1 Conte	Y	Y	AL Morris	15 Moorehead	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	N	Y	NEW YORK	13 Mosher	Y	Y	N	1 Patman	Y	N	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	41 Dulski	3 Schenck	Y	Y	N	11 Poage	Y	N	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	1 Scherer	N	Y	N	4 Rayburn			
5 Morse	Y	Y	1 Pike	OKLAHOMA				18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			32 Stratton	3 Albert				16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N
7 O'Hara	Y	N	27 Barry	2 Edmondson				6 Teague	N	Y	N
12 Bennett	Y	Y	3 Becker	5 Jarman				8 Thomas	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	2 Derouenian	4 Steel				9 Thompson	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	26 Dooley	6 Wickersham				10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	43 Goodell	1 Belcher				12 Wright	?	?	?
5 Ford	N	Y	33 Kilburn	3 Green				14 Young	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	31 King	2 Ullman				5 Alger	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	N	Y	40 Miller	4 Durmo				UTAH			
4 Hoffman	N	Y	39 Ostertag	1 Norblad				2 King	Y	N	Y
3 Jobansen	N	Y	42 Pillion	PENNSYLVANIA				1 Peterson	Y	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	34 Pirnie	25 Clark	Y	Y	N	VERMONT			
2 Meader	Y	Y	35 Riebman	21 Dent	Y	N	Y	AL Stafford	Y	Y	N
Detroit - Wayne County			37 Robison	11 Flood	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs	Y	?	28 St. George	30 Holland	Y	N	Y	4 Abbott	Y	N	N
15 Dingell	Y	N	36 Taber	28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	1 Downing	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	N	38 Weis	26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	3 Gary	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	X	29 Wharton	15 Walter	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy	Y	N	Y
1 Machowicz	Y	N	NEW YORK CITY	29 Corbett	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	N	N
14 Rabaut	?	X	5 Addabbo	8 Curtin	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			8 Anfuso	9 Dague	Y	N	Y	8 Smith	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	24 Buckley	12 Fenton	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck	Y	Y	N
4 Korth	Y	N	12 Carey	27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall	Y	N	11 Celler	23 Gavin	Y	N	Y	6 Poff	Y	Y	N
7 Andersen	N	Y	7 Delaney	19 Goodling	Y	N	Y	WASHINGTON			
5 Judd	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	24 Kearns	Y	N	Y	3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	23 Gilbert	7 Milliken	Y	N	Y	7 Magnuson	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	22 Healey	16 Vacancy	Y	N	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	22 Sailor	Y	N	Y	4 May	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	10 Kelly	17 Schneebeeli	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			9 Keogh	13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y	6 Tolleson	Y	Y	N
1 Abernathy	Y	N	13 Multer	10 Scranton	Y	N	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer	Y	Y	16 Powell	20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith	Y	N	14 Rooney	18 Whaley	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	20 Ryan	Philadelphia City	Y	X	/	4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	18 Santangelo	1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	5 Kee	?	N	Y
5 Winstead	Y	N	21 Zelenko	3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	6 Slack	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			25 Fino	2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	2 Staggers	Y	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	N	4 Halpern	5 Green	Y	N	Y	1 Moore	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon	Y	N	17 Lindsay	4 Nix	Y	N	Y	WISCONSIN			
6 Hull	Y	N	15 Ray	6 Toll	Y	N	Y	9 Johnson	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	9 Alexander	RHODE ISLAND	Y	N	Y	2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	1 Bonner	2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	4 Cooley	1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	2 Fountain	5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes	N	Y	N
4 Randall	Y	N	3 Henderson	4 Ashmore	?	X	/	7 Laird	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	8 Kitchin	3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	10 O'Konski	N	Y	N
2 Curtis	N	X	6 Kornegay	5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	1 Schadeberg	N	Y	N
7 Hall	N	Y	7 Lennon				3 Thomson	N	Y	N	
MONTANA							6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N	
1 Olsen	Y	N					WYOMING				
2 Battin	Y	Y					AL Harrison	Y	Y	N	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

School Aid Controversy

controversy over federal aid to religious schools. The program calls for grants for public schools but omits any aid for parochial schools. Catholic leaders say they will oppose the program if it does not provide loans for church schools. The President, himself a Catholic, has said he believes such aid is unconstitutional. A CQ Fact Sheet discusses the issue and summarizes court decisions and legislative precedents used by both sides in the argument. (Page 392)

Floor Action

President Kennedy's emergency feed-grain plan for 1961 passed the House by a margin of only seven votes.... Despite opposition of Northern liberals, the Senate confirmed Charles Meriwether of Alabama as director of the Export-Import Bank.... The Senate also gave approval to a bill creating 73 new federal judgeships.... The House passed the third supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1961, carrying \$803,506,119, including additional money for federally-impacted school districts. (Page 383)

In the Committees

House and Senate Committees advanced three of President Kennedy's key priority proposals: the Senate Banking and Currency Committee sent the Administration's depressed areas bill to the floor... the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the OECD treaty...and the House Education and Labor Committee approved the minimum wage bill. Elsewhere: the Joint Economic Committee held hearings on the nation's economy...the Senate Special Investigations Subcommittee resumed its probe into MSTS activities.... (Page 386)

Presidential Actions

The President established a new Committee with strengthened authority to combat racial discrimination in the employment policies of Government agencies and private firms holding Government contracts.... Mr. Kennedy also held his sixth news conference, issued a statement outlining measures to reduce military spending abroad, and transmitted draft legislation to Congress to amend the Battle Act. (Page 390, 412)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Meriwether confirmation, p. 413.
HOUSE: Supplemental appropriations, feed grains, p. 414.

President Kennedy's education program

has run head-on into the emotion ridden controversy over federal aid to religious schools. The program calls for grants for public schools but omits any aid for parochial schools. Catholic leaders say they will oppose the program if it does not provide loans for church schools. The President, himself a Catholic, has said he believes such aid is unconstitutional. A CQ Fact Sheet discusses the issue and summarizes court decisions and legislative precedents used by both sides in the argument. (Page 392)

Housing Message

President Kennedy's special message to Congress on housing March 9 called for federal aid to combat city slums and broad new housing programs for moderate-income and low-income families. Highlights of the message: a four-year, \$2.5 billion urban renewal program; a test program under which middle-income families could buy houses with no down payment and 40-year mortgages; authorization for 100,000 new public housing units; and the creation of a Cabinet-rank Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. (Page 390)

Political Notes

The Gallup Poll reported that 72 percent of the U.S. public approved of the way President Kennedy handled his job during his first month in office.... Morris K. Udall won the March 7 Democratic House primary in Arizona's 2nd District for the House seat vacated by his brother, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.... 71 candidates entered the Texas special Senate election for Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's former seat.... The GOP Women's Conference in Washington heard party leaders call for greater GOP effort in local and Congressional races, particularly in urban and industrial areas with ethnic minorities. (Page 396)

Pressures

Two highway-minded trade associations differed with tax proposals in the President's highway message.... Oregon's Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger got only denials when she said the AMA and U.S. Chamber of Commerce were working together against two of the Administration's priority proposals.... The Chamber said we don't need a school-aid bill at all.... NAACP members were urged to back an anti-segregation rider in a school bill.... And a group of travel writers were urged to lobby for a bill promoting tourism in the U.S. (Page 395)

